THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

[illegible]

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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[illegible]

OUR CHURCHES.

[illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

[illegible]

Girls Pauls.

[illegible]

A Rotten Concern.

[illegible]

THE SUGAR INSECT.

[illegible]

A LOST GENIUS.

[illegible]

JOINED TO THEIR IDOLS.

The House Rejects an Offer to Retrench.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Friday, Mr. Longenecker offered the following resolution, which was read:

WHEREAS, It became necessary, in order to facilitate the business of this House, to provide for the appointment of an additional number of officers, and a resolution was adopted instructing the Speaker and Chief Clerk to make such appointments, with the provision that they should be relieved by the Chief Clerk, whenever in their judgment a less number could perform the work; and

WHEREAS, Two contested election cases, which came before this House, and seemed to require the appointment of additional officers, have since been disposed of; and

WHEREAS, The additional labor attending the beginning of the session, such as the preparing and mailing of department reports, etc., has now in a great measure been performed; therefore,

Resolved, That all the officers of this House who have not been already sworn in, be now relieved, and that their salary shall run only for the time they have actually served in the several offices for which they were named, and that such salary shall be pro rata share of the salary of such officers for the session, as fixed by the act of April 8, A. D. 1868.

Mr. Mullin moved to refer that to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

The Speaker *pro tem.* [Mr. Jones]—That motion is not in order.

The question, "Shall the resolution be read the second time?" was determined in the negative.

Mr. Kerr—Mr. Speaker, I would ask for information, if it would be in order to move to [illegible] business the special order for one day in each week. [Laughter.]

The Speaker *pro tem.*—The gentleman from Allegheny (Mr. Kerr) may offer a resolution.

Mr. Kerr—It seems to me that the question [illegible] until the close of the session, and if such is to be the case, I think it would [illegible] to make it the special order for particular days.

The Speaker *pro tem.*—The House has refused the resolution just presented, and therefore such a resolution would not be in order unless presented as new matter.

A Clincher from Senator Billingfelt.

Senator Billingfelt publishes the following card in the Lancaster *Express*:

I regret to find that Dr. Gatchell, in his communication published in your paper of the 13th ult., should have found it necessary to use my name in connection with his action, in supporting the resolution providing for the appointment of twenty-seven additional officers of the House, and thereby (perhaps unintentionally) trying to create the impression on the public mind that I had at one time favored the scheme. This I never have done. I always entertained the opinion that each member ought to be held responsible for his own acts, and should never attempt to screen himself behind his colleagues. It is enough for me to account to my constituents for the work I am doing here, and will never ask Dr. Gatchell or any member to share with the responsibility.

It was well known here from the first day of the session, that I was opposed to [illegible]

[illegible]

Respectfully yours, E. BILLINGFELT.

Fraud and Murder Detected by the Microscope.

The microscope furnishes the means of discovering the chemical nature of substances when in quantity too minute to be treated by ordinary methods of analysis. It does this by detecting characteristic forms of crystallization, as in investigations for the detection of poisons, vegetable or mineral, or by showing the action of reagents precisely as when testing on the large scale in the usual way, or by showing the peculiar optical effects produced by polarized light, or by simply making manifest the mechanical structure of the object under investigation. [illegible]

[illegible] "Potato Starch, his Mark."

Spawning Habits of Fish.

[illegible]—*American Fish Culture.*

The Revenue for Whisky.

We find in the New York *Times* certain facts in relation to the collection of the tax on spirits which are of special interest. [illegible]

A CORRESPONDENT, evidently not an admirer of the peculiar institutions of Utah, thus describes the Mormon women: "Artists who with pen and pencil paint character—who can read the joys and sorrows of life in the lines of the human face—should come to Salt Lake City. They would find it one vast studio—every woman a subject; 'Dead Affections' would be an appropriate title to their pictures. Stilled, rather. These women never have known what it is to love or to be loved. They know only sacrifice. They are slaves—in bondage to the church and the devil at the same time. They are ground to powder between two mighty mill stones—the upper one a religious idea, the lower one the lowest and lust of hard-hearted men. Heaven and hell together are brought into action, crushing out human affections and the highest and holiest instincts of the soul."

IT is stated that M. Chevalier, who arrived in New York lately, is about to make the experiment of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon. The balloon which he has brought with him, and in which he proposes to make the return trip to Europe, is ninety-five feet in height, and one hundred and fifty feet in diameter; capacity for gas 125,000 cubic feet. The car, made of bamboo, resembles a long bamboo hut. Mr. Chevalier wishes to depart before the warm season, so that his balloon may not be affected by the hot sun. It is his purpose to rise to an altitude of 10,000 feet, where he believes he will enter a steady current running eastward and by it be conveyed to the continent of Europe.

A NEW railway project, called the Danville, Olney and Ohio River Road, is afoot. It is proposed to construct a railroad from Chicago, down the line of the Illinois Central to Thornton, thence to and through Manmee, Middleport, Danville, Paris and Olney to the Ohio river opposite Paducah, Ky. Its object is to make a connection with the Southern roads leading to New Orleans and Mobile, giving Chicago an air-line competing route.

The Best Time for Travel.

The best time to travel abroad is after one has fairly and strongly taken root at home, acquired position, fixed habits, decided opinions, and mature judgement. Such a man carries ballast. He possesses the materials for wide and useful comparison; he has the power of generalizing his observations; he knows what to look for, and the bearings and importance of what he sees. Instead of being overwhelmed, confused, or stunned by the quantity, variety, and rapid succession of scenes and experiences through which he passes, and bringing home a character dissipated, unhinged, and unsettled, he carries the discipline, order and force of his character into the chaos of emotions and affairs, sights and sounds, which a foreign tour presents, and clothes himself with new strength, wisdom, and beauty from the riches about him. There is, however, a limit to the period when one travels with most advantage. It must be before the senses have lost their keenness, or the muscles their pliancy and endurance; before the sensibility to what is novel and amusing, and the taste for variety and enterprise have declined. Foreign travel fails to be an advantage when it ceases to be a pleasure; and one may by mere lapse of time become so wedded to certain modes of life and ways of thought and occupation, as to find nothing but annoyance and vexation in what most charms and amuses a younger and fresher mind. Indeed, the chief use of foreign travel is to prevent this hardening process from commencing; and if a man would stay at home as long as he could keep himself impressible and growing, [illegible] and only start for foreign countries the first moment he felt any incipient stiffening of the bodily or mental faculties, he would choose the precise moment for securing the richest and most sensitive influences of travel. Not by any means that an invalid state is the condition in which to leave home. Probably the poor fruits of foreign journeys are largely attributable to the unhealthy states on which they grow. Doubtless traveling is an excellent thing for certain kinds of chronic illness; but no illness of any kind is a good thing for travelling. Travelling to the highest advantage demands vigorous health, sound muscles, good lungs, healthy senses, and elastic spirits. [illegible]—*Dr. Bellows.*

Various Home Facts and Hints.

The keeping of apples and other fruit in winter, depends greatly on the temperature. If the room is too closely shut, from a fear of freezing, the fruit may decay in a few weeks; if kept cold, and with some circulation of air, they will remain sound till spring. The truth is, too much is left to guess-work, and thus while at some times the temperature may be up to fifty or sixty, it may on the other hand, run down below freezing on the occurrence of a cold snap, the owner or attendant falling to judgment by sensation. Thermometers are cheap nowadays, and such cheap ones will answer the purpose well, not usually varying more than a degree or two at ordinary temperatures. Hang one near the ceiling and another near the ground. Let the windows of the fruit room be hung on hinges, so that they may be opened to any degree. By means of these windows and the thermometers the temperature may be kept down to within a few degrees of freezing, if they are examined twice a day, at night and morning, and the fruit kept sound and fresh, and the owner no longer work in the dark nor by guess-work.

It is not a great many years since hens were first educated to lay eggs in winter. [illegible]

The blanket should not be used at all upon a horse in the winter, unless it is used faithfully. [illegible]

Novel Oil Refinery.

The Berkshire, Mass., *Eagle* publishes what purports to be a letter from Cincinnati, narrating a most astounding discovery. It seems that a man, according to the story, upset a kerosene lantern into his meal bin. Feeding the meal to his hogs, afterwards, he noticed that they ate the saturated fodder with avidity, which led him to try the experiment of feeding one of his hogs what kerosene oil the animal would eat, and with the most astonishing results. At the end of only five weeks the animal so fed could not stand, for fatness, and the hogs being all slaughtered, the one fed on kerosene with his grain weighed 611 pounds, while those fed on corn alone averaged only 330 each. Naturally, the fattest animal was tried into lard, and now comes the most curious part of the story. When cool the lard did not congeal, but the addition of a certain amount of potash resolved the contents of the kettle into three distinct substances, the first a light, transparent oil, better than kerosene or sperm oil, the second a jelly-like substance which turned to soap, and last a small residuum of insoluble muscle. The oil gives a better and brighter light than kerosene, and lasts seven times as long. How much kerosene was consumed in this experiment is not stated, neither is the pecuniary profit of the transaction; and altogether, we should not advise our agricultural friends to try making oil refineries and soap factories of their pig-styes till Mr. "John Smith," the writer of the letter in question, vouchsafes more information.

THE sculptor Gibson relates that one day he went into his studio in Rome, and there found an American physician and his daughter, who, the father said, used to be getting hands and feet from his dissecting room and modelling them, and at last insisted on going to Rome and studying under Mr. Gibson. Now, that gentleman did not take pupils, for he found they generally came to teach him, instead of learning from him; but he told the lady to call next day, when he set her to model in clay a bust of Medusa. Next day he went and found an uncommonly good copy; but he thought, "If I tell her it is an excellent copy, I shall turn her head." So he said, "Not bad, but you can do better; try again," and defaced the copy. Next day she did better, and the advice and defacing were repeated. The third day he really was surprised to see what she had done, and took her as a pupil, on account of her spirit of perseverance and willingness to be thorough. This pupil, the first and only one that Gibson ever took into his studio, was Harriet Hosmer.

IT is denied that Gen. Banks contemplates publishing the orders relative to relieving Grant at Vicksburg. A Washington dispatch says that General Banks, at the time of the publication of the letter charging that he had been directed to relieve General Grant of his command before the taking of Vicksburg, had not alluded to the subject to anybody excepting General Grant, and the information upon which the original letter was based did not come from General Banks. He now says the idea of publishing the orders, such as they were, never entered his mind. So the report that he is to make the orders public is denied by his authority. He does not believe that General Grant will publish them. Indeed, he knows it is his present intention not to do so. Both gentlemen think a good deal too much has already been said about the matter.

A YOUNG lady of a respectable family in Newark, New Jersey, has for the past three or four years attended church at different places in the city, where she has appeared generally dressed in a fashionable style, and where she has often attracted attention by her elegant manners and appearance. The sextons of the churches have, however, met her at other hours than those of worship in their churches; for, after the close of the evening services, she has often secreted herself until the closing of the church, where she has occupied a seat alone until morning. There are few of the sextons in the city who have not at some time during the past three years found her sitting alone in their churches at the break of daylight.

HEARTH AND HOME.—Edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe. No. 8, now ready and for sale by all newsdealers, is an extra number. Every person buying a copy of this number will receive with it a copy of a fine engraving from a recent German picture entitled "The Pet of the Village." It is printed on a separate sheet of thick, tinted paper, and is a "Valentine" from the publishers to the readers of *Hearth and Home*. No. 8 also contains a first page Valentine picture by Nast; and Valentine, by Hockstein; and the usual variety and excellence in all departments. Price 10 cents.

THE New York *Post* says: The average time now occupied in exchanging cable messages between London and New York is twice or thrice what it should be; and the errors clearly resulting from carelessness or indifference are, we are told, disgracefully numerous. While the monopoly continues, the public looks for little improvement, if we may judge from the failure of remonstrances on the part of the patrons of the line, to produce relief; but a competing line will give speedy reform. Let us have the French cable by all means.

The Banks-Stanton-Grant-Halleck-Lincoln-Swinton-Perley Affair.

"Perley," in the Boston *Journal*, thus illuminates this dark and mystified subject. We hope our readers will understand as they read: Well informed persons do not understand what is meant by the announcements in northern papers that the "Grant and Banks correspondence is about to be published," and that the much talked of orders from the War Department to General Banks are soon to appear. It is not understood by those who should know, that there is any real foundation for a deal of speculation on the attempt made to have Gen. Banks supersede Gen. Grant, that there is unpublished correspondence between these two officers of an important character. Neither is it believed that in this, as in similar cases, Stanton sought to do his work through orders over his own signature. There is no foundation for the rumors that such orders existed and have been destroyed. President Lincoln, it is well known, was often persuaded into writing long epistles to his generals in the field, embodying the views of Stanton and of leading Congressmen with which they indoctrinated him and persuaded him to adopt, impressing upon him his responsibilities as Commander in Chief. That Mr. Lincoln wrote scores of such mandatory epistles no one will deny, and it is not impossible that, at the time General Halleck was made to order General Banks to virtually supersede General Grant by the union of their commands, the President gave meaning and weight to those orders by writing authoritative letters to Gen. Banks. If such was the case, Gen. Banks doubtless has these letters, but there is no reason why he should be called upon to publish them now. It may be that their publication would have damaged the Republican party had they appeared before the election. Gen. Banks has never alluded to the subject to me, but I was somewhat posted up from other equally authoritative sources, and have stated nothing that can be denied over any responsible signature without being substantiated by proof.

"Fashionable Marriages."

The New York *Commercial*, in commenting upon Archbishop Spalding's circular to the Catholic priesthood enjoining that marriages be celebrated at an early mass, as there will then be more decorum, greater privacy, and less parade, says:

If the Archbishop can induce the abandonment of the parade and glitter and ostentation which wait upon so many weddings, he will accomplish a great work, and receive the blessing of many who are ready to marry, but who shrink from the enormous expense which custom or fashion makes necessary. It is not merely the cost of living and the state expected by young married people that checks the number of marriages. There is first to be considered the expenditures which precede the ceremony and which are enough to appal even the stoutest heart. A Chicago paper has been casting up the items, and foots up the following results. The bridegroom's wardrobe comes to $1,000; a supper to his male friends, fees to servants, the clergyman's fee, the wedding ring, and the engagement ring, easily amount to $2,000. The bride's exclusive little bill is $5,000, to say nothing of the grief of a fond mamma and several sisters, which is only to be assuaged by liberal largesses of jewelry and millinery. Then there are the church expenses, which are good for $1,500. To these are to be added the slight testimonials distributed over the period of courtship, and which amount to no inconsiderable sum. The grand aggregate is overwhelming, and the poor victim naturally blesses the good Archbishop who offers him even the prospect of a road out of his difficulties.

Coal Ashes as a Fertilizer.

A series of experiments conducted at the Museum of Natural History, Paris, during the past year, by Professor Naudin, on the value of coal ashes as a fertilizer, has resulted in the conclusion that they are neither a manure nor even earth of the most infertile quality. An opinion to this effect has prevailed in this country pretty generally, but it is certain that upon heavy clays, they act as a disintegrator if nothing else. This effect is not, we are convinced, merely mechanical, as a very small amount of coal ashes is sufficient to destroy the adhesiveness of a large amount of clay. At least this was the case in a recent experiment of our own, tried in accordance with the advice of one of the most accomplished florists in New York State. By the application of sifted coal ashes with a very small proportion of well rotted horse manure, we were able to make a thrifty flower garden the first season upon one of the stiffest soils it has ever been our lot to own.

Foul Water in Cisterns.

"A Reader" says that the cisterns for watering cattle in his vicinity have become foul, and wants to know a remedy. This is occasioned sometimes by the falling in of earth worms or rats from the top, which die and putrefy. The remedy for this would be the cementing of the top of the cistern so as to keep out the worms and vermin. Sometimes the cistern has no ventilation, and the water is drawn by a pump. If the cistern were opened and an endless chain pump or a bucket with windlass were introduced to draw the water, the difficulty would be remedied. Even in wells the water is thought to be benefited by frequent agitations. Cisterns should be thoroughly cleaned once a year, and it is a safeguard against untimely cracking to make a wash of hydraulic lime and brush over the inside.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE Emperor of Prussia expresses a desire for peace one day, and his military journal, the *Militairische Wochenblatt*, comes out the next with the following announcement: "Our military organization is now so complete that a simple telegram from Berlin would suffice to put 1,000,000 men under arms. The Prussian troops are composed of 329 battalions of infantry; 200 squadrons of cavalry; 11 regiments of artillery, with 1,146 pieces, and 12 battalions of engineers. In all these are 110,000 fighting men, to which must be added 50,000 to be furnished by the Federal contingents. These last are made up as follows: First—Saxony, 29 battalions, 24 squadrons, 96 cannon and 1 battalion of engineers. Second—Brunswick, 3 battalions, 4 squadrons and 6 cannon. Third—Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1 battalion. Fourth—Grand Duchy of Hesse, 10 battalions, 8 squadrons, 24 cannon and 1 battalion of engineers. Total, 43 battalions, 36 squadrons, 126 cannon and 3 battalions of engineers. To this number of fighting men (80,000) must be added the Baden, Hessian, Wurtemburgian and Bavarian soldiers, which the military treaties place at the disposition of the chief of the Confederation. In addition, Prussia is able to put immediately on foot—First, troops of the reserve, 220 battalions of infantry, 76 squadrons of cavalry, 240 cannon and 12 battalions of engineers. Second, troops occupying fortresses, 200,000 men. Neither officers, military train nor special corps are included in these figures."

EVERY student of climatology is familiar with the effect of the Gulf stream upon the islands of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. The "Physical Geography of the Sea" by Maury, first touched upon the warm water currents of the Pacific, and attributed the peculiar isotherms of the western portion of our continent to their influence. Subsequent observations all tended to the support of his theories, and now the Kuro Siwo or Japan current, is as strictly demarked as the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic and its effect upon climate are as easily demonstrated, if not already as well ascertained. The Kuro Siwo results from two currents of heated water from the Indian Ocean, one passing through the Straits of Malacca and the China Sea, and the other skirting the eastern coast of the Philippine Islands, at the northern extremity of which they unite opposite the Japan Islands; this united current again divides its main branch, tending northeast, strikes our Pacific coast about midway between Vancouver's Island and the Sitka. The waters of this current are four or five degrees warmer than those that surround them. This current accounts for the fact that Puget Sound is on a climate par with New York.

"MACK" in one of his Washington letters, finds room for the following short sermon on "judicious advertising:"

"One of the wealthiest members of the House of Representatives is a gentleman from Brooklyn, who made all his money out of patent medicines, and owes his success to judicious and extensive advertising. It is not many years since he went to New York poor and friendless, but he had good business habits which he soon made useful, and to-day, while yet a young man, he is 'vastly rich.' It will take a long time, I fear, to teach merchants as a class the truth which they ought to learn from such histories as the one referred to. Especially is this the case in the growing West, and it is perhaps more true of Cincinnati than of any other city in the West. Merchants think there that customers will come without solicitation, or those who do advertise, do it on a scale so small as to be useless. It is only once in a long while that a man is found who properly appreciates the value of printer's ink in the accumulation of a fortune. When such a one is found, however, he always succeeds."

THE dome of the new State House, at Springfield, Ill., when complete, will be an imposing affair, judging from the following description: The exterior diameter of the dome at its lower base is 116 feet, and forms the stylobate of the upper structure. Above this is a pedestal course with ornamental buttresses and panels. Above this stand twelve pairs of Corinthian columns, three feet four inches in diameter and thirty-three feet six inches high, with cornice and segmental pediments over each. Also a classic balustrade with urns. Between each pair of columns is a large circular top window, and a smaller one above enriched by heavy moulded archivolts and imposts and carved scrolls. The diameter of the dome, increased outside of the columns in this section, is one hundred feet. Each pair of columns projecting from the circular wall of the dome in themselves form buttresses; the columns stand free, the entablature connecting them with pilasters against the circular wall behind them.

GRANT AND THOMAS.—There is no finer story of two stern men than Grant and George H. Thomas before the battle of Nashville. Thomas has a dislike of being whipped, and he is cautious and sedate to the last degree till the time for decision has come. Grant sent word to Thomas to move out of his works and attack Hood. Thomas was not ready, and he went on deliberately with his preparations. Grant telegraphed again: "The country is excited. Attack!" Thomas was not yet quite ready. Then Grant sent John A. Logan to Louisville to be ready to take command, and telegraphed again: "If you do not attack Hood before — date, I shall be under the painful necessity of relieving you." Just at that time Thomas was ready, not by necessity, but by the completion of his affairs, and the happy collusion of events made the battle of Nashville an honor to both.

GOV. PALMER has vetoed the Illinois Railway Fare bill, placing his objections to it upon the ground that it is an act impairing the obligation of contracts, and, consequently such an act as the Legislature is prohibited from passing by both National and State Constitutions. The right of the public to demand that railroad charges shall be reasonable he holds can be asserted only through the courts, by individuals who may claim that the charges are unreasonable.

SEVERAL German ladies of New York of literary ability, who sympathize with the movement for women's suffrage, contemplate founding a German organ, agitating that question. The new organ is to appear under the title *Neue Zeit*, (*New Times*,) and is to be a joint stock concern, the shares being $5 each. Frau Wendt, of Hoboken, and Dr. Douai and Dr. Lilienthal, are the projectors of the enterprise.

IT is reported that Mr. Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, has an interest in the Choctaw net proceeds claim of $4,832,560, now being nursed into life by the joint committees on Indian Affairs.

SHOCKING MURDER.

A Little Boy Eight Years Old Shot and Instantly Killed by a German Barber on Saturday Evening—Particulars of the Sad Affair—Arrest and Committal of the Accused—Coroner's Inquest.

We are called upon this morning to notice one of the most shocking and cold-blooded murders, we think, ever committed in this locality, which tragic event occurred at about a quarter past five o'clock on Saturday evening last, in the old Fifth ward (now the Ninth.) The victim was a little boy named Miller, aged eight years, whose parents reside on Mulberry alley near Fifteenth street, same ward, while the perpetrator of the terrible tragedy was a German barber named Michael (or George) Kauffman, proprietor of a shaving saloon in the basement of the St. Lawrence Hotel, at the corner of Canal and Penn streets.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Sunday morning Coroner Clawson empanneled a jury, and the examination took place at the office of Esquire Albeitz, under the St. Lawrence Hotel, on Penn street. The facts established were about as follows: Between five and six o'clock, on the evening mentioned, the little boy Miller, and one or two others, who were playing on the pavement in front of Kauffman's shop, approached the window and looked in. Kauffman was engaged shaving a man at the time, and there were others in the shop awaiting their "turn." He left the customer twice and ordered the boys to leave, but they failed to comply with his request. Kauffman then went to a little drawer in one part of the shop, took out a revolver, and walking to the front shot at the boys through the window, half of which was open. Those in the shop at first thought he was only frightening the boys, and little dreamed that a child in the prime of life was lying in a dying condition on the sidewalk from the effects of said shot. But soon those inside heard a lad cry out "You have shot that boy," and then the awful truth flashed upon their minds. Kauffman was heard to say, "I wonder if I did hit him."

Witnesses on the street and in the adjoining stores and dwellings heard the shot, and one of them, Mr. William Friday, a merchant, whose store is located three or four doors east from where the melancholy affair occurred, on hastening to the door of his place of business, discovered the little fellow on his knees, and thinks he screamed once. The unfortunate lad had staggered from the window where he was shot to the foot of the steps leading to Alderman Albeitz's office and there fell to the ground from sheer exhaustion. It is said he screamed once at this time, which accords with Mr. Friday's statement. The gentleman just mentioned hastened to the spot, picked the little fellow up and carried him in his arms to the office of Alderman Albeitz. Mr. Friday asked him if he was shot, but he was insensible and the gentleman received no reply. He then inquired of some children who were standing around, where the shot came from, and learned from them that it had come through the window of the barber shop under Alderman Albeitz's office, and further, that they saw the barber fire the pistol. Mr. Friday called upon a citizen to arrest the proprietor of the barber shop, and little Eddie as above stated was carried into the magistrate's office. A physician was sent for but the dread messenger of death had completed its work ere he arrived. Eddie never spoke after being picked up by Mr. Friday and died on a settee in the office mentioned probably ten minutes after the shooting occurred.

Dr. J. L. Duncan, who, as we have stated, was summoned, did not arrive until the boy was dead. He testified, however, that the ball had entered the left side of the back between the third and fourth ribs and spine, and lodged just underneath the spine, on the right breast opposite the sixth rib over the sterrum or breast bone, thus passing entirely through the body. The ball, or slug, was taken out by the Doctor, without any difficulty, the cutting of the skin being all that is required. The Doctor further stated that the ball never touched a bone in its course, and that from where the ball was discharged to the level of where the boy stood, it must have been from four to six feet. The ball took an upward and diagonal course, which proved conclusively, in the physcian's mind, that it must have passed directly through the heart.

Several witnesses testified to hearing the report of the pistol; also that they saw the smoke at the window of the barber shop, and further that they noticed the deceased stagger and fall. They corroborated Mr. Friday in regard to the balance of the testimony. One witness—Mr. Thomas Malloy—testified that he was standing at the door of the Alderman's office, which is only a few feet from the barber shop window, when the pistol was fired; there were only two boys near the window at the time; the other little fellow said the deceased had done nothing but look in at the window when the barber shot him; this boy, it seems, informed Mr. Malloy that the barber had previously remarked that he had something in a pistol that would "tickle" deceased; the ball was fired from the barber shop through the window.

The most important witness was a gentleman named Charles Wagner, he being the only person in the shop at the time who could be found by the Coroner. There were several others in the shop at the time, but their names or residence are not known, hence the Coroner was unable to have them on hand. Mr. Wagner's testimony was in regard to the action of Kauffman previous to and subsequent to the shooting. He is the only witness who saw Kauffman do the shooting, but there is not a doubt as to it. He confessed having did it, as will be seen below.

THE VERDICT.

The jury after hearing all the evidence at hand returned the following verdict: "That the deceased, Edward Miller, came to his death on Saturday evening, February 6, 1869, from the effects of a wound through the body inflicted by a pistol in the hands of George or Michael Kauffman."

AFTER THE MURDER.

The citizen whom Mr. Friday delegated to arrest Kauffman, called the police, and in a few moments Lieutenant Joseph Thomas and officer Wilson, of Mayor Brush's police, arrived at the scene, and at once took him into custody. They found the revolver in his possession, and took charge of it. The prisoner made no resistance whatever, and Lieutenant Thomas placed him in charge of officers Wilson, Weisenbern and Mower, who conveyed him to the lock-up.

Upon his arrival at the Mayor's office he was placed in a cell, where he remained for an hour or two, when he was taken before Mayor Brush. Upon being questioned by His Honor, whether he had anything to say, he made a statement of the affair. He acknowledged to having shot the boy, but gave no reason for the deed, further than that he annoyed and aggravated him. The lad, he said, had been standing in front of the window panes, darkening it so that he could not see to shave. He drove him away once, but the lad in his mischief came back to annoy him, and, allowing his angry passion to get the better part of him, Kauffman stated he got his revolver and fired at the lad, with the fatal result described. He says that when he fired the boy was facing him, and he cannot see how the ball entered his back. He claims that mischievous boys have been annoying him for some time past, and that he could no longer stand the annoyance. He claims to be near sighted and says he fired without taking aim. Subsequently, while in the cell, he stated he was sorry for what he had done, which was the first time he was heard to express any regrets. He remained in the lockup until Sunday morning, when, upon information being made by the father of the boy, the Mayor committed him to answer a charge of murder. The prisoner was then handcuffed and in charge of two officers conducted to jail.

Considerable excitement was occassioned by the murder, and it was feared at one time that the crowd would follow the police officers and lynch the murderer, threats to that end having been made. The prompt arrival of the police, who seconded Kauffman and were on the way to the lock-up with him before the crowd realized the truth, is probably all that saved the lynching of the murderer. The extent of the crime was only ascertained by many after the accused was in durance vile. A crowd of the fellow workmen of deceased's father subsequently appeared upon the scene and were about avenging the boy's death by the demolition of the shop. The shop was locked up and the keys in possession of the police officers, who succeeded in preventing any outbreak by informing the crowd that the property did not belong to Kauffman, and therefore any damage done it would not harm him. The Coroner being at home in East Liberty, did not hold the inquest until Sunday morning.

The victim, Eddie Miller, as previously remarked, was nearly eight years of age, and resided with his parents in Mulberry alley. His father and mother are both living, the former, whose name is P. W. Miller, being employed as a pudler in Messrs. Shoenberger & Co.'s Iron Works, on the bank of the Allegheny river. The bereaved parents, we believe, have still two children remaining. Their grief can better be imagined than described when they learned the sad fate of their little one. His body was removed to the home of the parents shortly after death intervened, and will be buried to-day.

Michael or George Kauffman, the murderer, is a native of Germany, and can speak the English language only in a broken tongue. He has been proprietor of the shaving saloon where the tragedy occurred four or five years, and had gained the confidence of many of the citizens of the old Fifth and other wards. He is a man of family, having a wife and child living. He is apparently about thirty years of age, of medium size, heavy build, has a light moustache and is a little bald. He is represented as being a very passionate man and having an uncontrollable temper often allows it to get the better of him. He is also reported as having been drinking some of late but was perfectly sober at the time of the shooting. The revolver was handed over to Captain Graham at the watch house. It is of the Remington pattern, five barrel, and had one barrel discharged when handed to the official mentioned.

COL. FORNEY, who has just made a tour in the South, says the negroes are now working well, and with more profit to the planters than ever before; that the people of that section are now producing corn and wheat, and that it will soon be a self-supporting region; that large cotton factories are being erected; that Northern men are actively engaging in business there; that great internal improvements are progressing; that common schools are being established, and the colored people are educating themselves and their children; and that many of the rebel newspapers have given up politics, and are laboring to aid in the work of reconstruction now going on. We are glad to hear, from such authority, so good reports from that section of the country.

A CORRESPONDENT says: The first thought of a traveler, upon arriving in a strange city, is a solicitude about hotel accommodations; but in Shanghai, such is the hospitality of its residents, that only the first-class hotel maintains an existence, and that only by adopting the familiar name of "Astor House." The Club House is one of the finest in the world, and would be an honor to London, Paris, or New York; files of foreign papers accommodate the stranger who likes to busy himself in an arm-chair for a few hours, and read the news from home, whilst the dining room attests the abundance of the Chinese market and the wide-spread popularity of French wines.

A RICH and eccentric gentleman of Pesth, Hungary, who has recently died, it is announced by the Vienna newspapers, has devised his estate, valued at $1,500,000, to a friend, on condition that he will sing at the San Carlo Theater, at Naples, or the La Scala, at Milan, the part of Otello, in the opera of that name, and the part of Elvino, in Sonnambula. The testator states that, having four years ago heard his devisee sing pieces from the operas alluded to, in a beautiful tenor voice, his object is to induce his friend to become an artist. The devisee, it is stated, is making active preparations to appear at the theaters mentioned in the will.

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Man Killed at Jamestown, Pa.—A Club the Murderous Weapon—The Murder Committed by a Woman—Sad Result of a Drunken Spree.

We are called upon this morning to record another murder, which was committed on Saturday evening, about half-past eleven o'clock, at the village of Jamestown, on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county. The murder, which was that of a peddler named Matthew Noon, was the result of a drunken spree, which was participated in by a number of peddlers who were stopping at that place.

The particulars, as accurately as our reporter was able to ascertain them at the office of the American Express Company, of an employee of that company who was in the town shortly after the murder, were as follows:

A party of peddlers, some five or six in number, left this city on the Jamestown Accommodation train for the purpose of disposing of their stock through some of the northwestern counties. They intended to stop one night in Jamestown and start out this week in various directions on a business tour, on foot.

The train arrived in the village of Jamestown in the latter part of the evening and the party stopped at the house of a resident of the borough with whom they were acquainted. They then went to the house of a man near the station, who, it is said, furnished them with liquor, and nearly the entire party became intoxicated. The wife of one of the peddler's whose name had escaped the memory of the gentleman furnishing the information, visited the house, which is located near the depot, and attempted to persuade her husband to return to the house where they were stopping. He seemed inclined to go, but his companions objected to any interference on the part of the wife and high words ensued. But the woman insisted on taking her husband home, and succeeded in getting into the street. The drunken rabble followed after, it is stated, grossly insulting her, and insisting upon taking back their boon companion for another drink.

The deceased, with others, took hold of the arm of the man and endeavored to pull him back, when the exasperated wife seized a large club which was lying near the sidewalk, and with it dealt a terrible blow at the head of Noon, striking him in the back of the head, and fracturing his skull in a shocking manner. The man fell senseless to the ground and was immediately carried back to the scene of the drunken revels. A physician was immediately summoned, but before he arrived the man expired.

The party was arrested by order of Justice Troop of the borough, and an inquest held on Sunday, at which a large number of witnesses were examined. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries received at the hands of the woman mentioned.

The peddlers that made up the party manifested a great deal of unwillingness to give any information concerning the deceased, saying at first that they did not know where his home was, although one of them at one time said he was from Canada. From an entry in a memorandum book in his pocket it appeared that his home was in a little town in Michigan. There were so many conflicting statements about the affair that the Coroner's jury experienced considerable difficulty in ascertaining the real facts in the case. The murdered man was apparently about twenty-three years of age. The affair created a great deal of excitement in the borough.

Life Insurance on a Positive Basis.

There is a tendency among men of all classes, towards speculation in regard to matters in which money is in any way concerned. If we invest, in the ordinary manner, one dollar, we of course expect at least one hundred and six cents in return, but if we have a *chance* of receiving, by some exraordinary method of investment, a dollar and a quarter at the end of the year, we are often willing to pay, for the privilege of incurring that chance, such a sum as may deprive us of any profit whatever. This remark is prompted by a consideration of the different methods of life insurance now offered to the public. On one side we have the mutual companies, which, for positive high premiums, paid during a man's life, will guarantee a certain sum to his heirs at death; and also will *possibly* pay into his hands certain premiums, which may be declared by the companies; the time of payment and the amount of said premiums to be determined by the profits which *may* accrue. On the other hand we have the method proposed by the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America. In this Company, everything it promises is as fixed and certain as that which it asks. In the first place the premium paid is smaller than in the mutual companies. There is an advantage to start with. Secondly, there is no possibility of the insured person being deceived or deceiving himself by incorrect calculations. So much premium secures so much money at death. Thirdly. The policies cannot be forfeited, for what one has paid he receives a policy for a proportionate amount. Fourthly, The policy one receives is a certain possession of the heirs at the death of the insured. It cannot be attached by creditors. These and other promises are secured by a *paid up* capital of one million dollars, thus making it possible for this Company to meet all liabilities, no matter what losses or disappointments may occur. When we add to these various advantages the fact that men of the highest financial positions in the country are at the head of the Company, there is no possible reason for doubting the absolute security it guarantees to all its policy holders.

Watering Horses.

Horses should never be kept so long without water that they will drink largely when they get it. Give it to them often, and they will never injure themselves with it. Nothing is more common than to hitch a team to the plough, and make them work half a day without a drop. What man would submit to such treatment? If the plough is started at seven in the morning, water should be given again before ten; and again in the afternoon by four o'clock. Even if half an hour is thus consumed, more work will be done in a day. The objection that horses on the road should not "be loaded with water," is not valid. A horse weighing 1200 will not be much encumbered additionally by 20 pounds of water, while the distention will give him additional strength. Every farmer knows that when he himself undertakes to lift a large log or heavy stone, he can do more by first inflating himself with air, and not unfrequently he loses a button or two from his pantaloons in the operation. Some degree of inflation by water will add to a horse's strength in a similar manner. In driving a horse on the road at a natural gait of nine or ten miles an hour, I have frequently had occasion to observe that he was laboring with perspiration until I let him drink freely, when he ceased to sweat and evidently traveled more freely. Don't be afraid to give your horses water; the danger is in making them abstain too long, in which case care is needed.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Imbroglio Settled.

The Cleveland *Herald* of yesterday morning editorially says: "The differences between the rival parties in the management of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad have been amicably adjusted. A controlling interest in the Board of Directors will remain with the Erie party. The injunction granted by the court will remain in force, so far as the more objectionable features of the late action of the new board is concerned. The change in the board will be made by holding a new election or in such other way as may be deemed advisable.

"The question of laying additional rails and sending the Erie cars into the Union Depot, formed no part of the basis of agreement, as that question was covered by the arrangement in regard to Directors. The new Board will, as a matter of course, lay the broad gauge rails from Newburg to the Union Depot, provided arrangements are made for entering the latter.

"We understand that Mr. Jay Gould, on behalf of the Erie Company, has offered to pay a fair and equitable compensation for the privilege, and the lines now occupying the depot are willing to admit the Erie Company on the payment of proper compensation. This is fair to all parties."

Our Home Industry.

There will be a meeting of manufacturers, miners and all interested in the prosperity of our home industry, at the Board of Trade Rooms, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, February 17, at 10 A. M. An invitation is extended to individuals, and members of all protective industrials associations, the object of the meeting being to reorganize a more efficient National League or association, to include all our useful industries, and be a center for unity of plan and action for the association of special industries. The "Free Trade League" is active and untiring in its assaults upon American industry, and it behooves every friend of protection to be awake to duty. A general attendance of those who uphold home industry is requested at the meeting on the 17th.

Hydrophobia.

A remedy for this horrible disease is stated to have been used with great success for fifty years by a German forester. The method is as follows:

The wound must be immediately washed with warm vinegar or tepid water, and then carefully dried; a few drops of sulphuric acid must then be poured into the place, and the action of the poison, it is asserted, will be neutralized. The principle of cure would seem to depend upon the cautery of the acid, as a substitute for the hot iron, but the severity of the remedy renders it highly dangerous, except in cases of extremity, like that of hydrophobia. The pain from the acid upon the healthy tissue is intense.

A LONDON letter to the Chicago *Journal* contains the following: The London papers seem to have a "crow to pick" with poor old Chicago this week. Almost all of them have discussed the paragraph in the American papers announcing the suicide of "the widow of Augustus N. Dickens." Of course everybody knows all about this sad case, and perhaps the least said about it the better. The Dickenses generally seem to have been unfortunate in their matrimonial alliances, but I am not sure that it is anybody's business except their own. The real wife of the immortal Charles, as I suppose you know, has for may years lived by herself in London, while her husband keeps his harem at Shooter's Hill. But English society tolerates this, and nobody thinks any the worse of Charles for it. It is said that he supported the wife of his brother Augustus, but I should like better evidence of the fact than the assertion of anonymous newspaper letter writers.

A PARLIAMENTARY report, issued recently, exhibits the condition and force of the iron-clads embraced in the British navy. It appears that there are thirty-four iron-plated vessels afloat, and that there are ten more now being built. There are four floating batteries, two of which are not yet completed for service. Only fourteen of the armor-clad ships in service have iron hulls. The fleet numbers a total of 285 guns. The first cost of some of the vessels exceeds the cost of the best American monitors, that of the Northumberland (inclusive of fittings, but exclusive of incidental and establishment expenses,) being $2,295,545; the Minotaur, $2,264,135; the Agincourt, $1,230,575; the Achilles, $2,222,950; the Warrior, $1,784,950; Black Prince, $1,780,965; the Bellerophon, $1,715,380; the Prince Albert, $1,008,065. Eight vessels cost an expenditure of $15,330,000.

A NEW YORK letter states that the multiplicity of highway robberies, burglaries, and other like crimes among us, is leading to the carrying of concealed weapons by many persons who seem to doubt the ability of the powers that be to protect them. The stores where revolvers are sold are said never to have done so profitable a business as within the few days past.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

OUR LEGAL RELATIONS WITH THE INSANE.

During the past year we have had examples showing that the system which governs the committing of alleged lunatics to Hospitals for the insane in this State is liable to abuse. The conflicting statements put forth by the Superintendents of Hospitals and the friends of those alleged to have been committed to asylums in order to gratify malicious motives have attracted public attention to the subject. The Judiciary Committee of the State Senate have devoted considerable time to an investigation of the merits of the various laws in other States and in Europe, defining the legal relations of the insane, with a view to the construction of a law which will protect the insane of Pennsylvania from improper influences, and the community from injustice and oppression.

For upwards of a century the committing of alleged lunatics in Pennsylvania has been conducted in the absence of any legal definition of the relations of the insane. In this, as in other matters equally important, we have been content to follow unquestioningly in the footsteps of our fathers. We opine that many of our readers will admit this hesitatingly, but the assertion cannot be controverted. The Statute Book of our Commonwealth contains no law defining the legal relations of the insane, or which may be termed a guide for the mode of dealing with or committing the insane. When we inquire into the origin of the present system, we learn that we have been content to follow a precedent established in 1752 by the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital. What there is of excellence in the system adopted at that time is due largely to the fact that BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was one of the managers.

From that day to this, the plan sanctioned by FRANKLIN has been substantially carried out in every hospital in the State. In a memorial addressed to the Legislature by the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, we are informed that although two conventions to form a constitution for this State have been held since that plan was adopted, it was not deemed desirable to change it. No evidence of any discussion or investigation of the practical operation of the plan is submitted. It requires the certificate of a single physician to the insanity of the individual to be committed, a written request signed by a near relative *or friend*, and the signing of a bond, *with satisfactory security for the payment of the expenses incurred*, and this is all that is necessary to secure the commitment of any alleged insane person.

We propose to examine this plan apart from the virtues supposed to be derived from the indorsement of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and its almost sacred antiquity. The fact that it has been accepted as valid by the courts for a hundred and twenty years is not of itself sufficient to deter us from investigating the practical operations, in order to determine whether, as has frequently been alleged, it is not liable to great abuse, and whether something better is not necessary.

Recent investigations in open court have shown that in some instances the present plan was a premium on false imprisonment. Whether human nature is worse to-day than in the days of FRANKLIN, we will not stop to inquire—we think it is not, however. The plan, perhaps, was the best that could have been adopted at that period. Now, however, we are pointed to several instances where doctors differ diametrically concerning the insanity of an individual. Not only do we find two physicians uttering opposite views, but numbers of equal standing in the profession array themselves on opposite sides of the question. The plan adopted in 1752 accepted unhesitatingly the theory that the question of the sanity or insanity of an individual was strictly a medical question. The practice of medicine in 1752 was termed a science. But Scientists were to be found in every village in the country. It is not to be wondered at if the same hand that bled and blistered for every conceivable complaint wrote out, in positive characters, the diagnosis that consigned a man or woman to the Insane Asylum, without taking the trouble to examine closely into the case. Physicians, even now, are proverbially proud in the matter of consultations. They were a thousand-fold worse when FRANKLIN preferred the plan we have followed.

We have no desire to disturb the theory that guided our fathers in this matter. We think it scarcely admits of controversy. But the absence of a law defining the legal relations of the insane is frequently a source of inconvenience and vexation to the physician. This feeling is so general that it is difficult to secure a certificate from a single physician of "good standing" attesting the insanity of an individual. By common consent, we are assured, the profession have concluded to protect themselves from unjust suspicions by signing such certificates only after a consultation has been held. All we ask in this matter is, that a law be framed embracing the general principle which the modern physician has found necessary to put in practice. In a matter of such importance, it would not be too much to require the signature of three physicians, instead of two. But we are opposed to the method proposed in a bill now before the Judiciary Committee, which requires simply the attestation of the certificate *before an Alderman* to commit an alleged lunatic. Here is where great abuse is liable to originate. It is nothing much to ask that, no matter what is the condition of the lunatic, no steps should be taken without first securing an order from Court. This can be procured at any time. It is urged that out of the large cities an interval of three months frequently intervenes between the sessions. We would frame the law in such a manner as to enable the applicants to procure the order from any Judge in the State. All we ask is that instead of beginning this business at an Alderman's office, it shall begin where it properly belongs, under the eye of the Court, where resides a high sense of responsibility. And we would have the proceedings in such form that neither inhumanity nor avarice, nor any other outrageous motive, could be executed; but that the highest purpose of Christianity and Science organized into our State Charity would be subserved,—and every private institution should be subject to the same regulations.

"GAB."

It has been remarked that the representative men of all nations, the practical statesmen and wisest lawgivers, with a few notable exceptions, have been chary of speech. France, England, Germany, and even our own country, have furnished abundant illustrations of this fact during the last century. WASHINGTON seldom occupied fifteen minutes in a speech. General GRANT's speeches may be all classed under the three minute rule. NAPOLEON's speeches were the soul of brevity. WELLINGTON, like GRANT, only spoke upon compulsion. His forte was *doing*. The notable failures from the illustrious WEBSTER, who consumed years in displaying his rebellious prowess as an orator, down to WISE, of Virginia, are all lavish of tongue. The exceptions are so rare that the world has settled down into the belief that "great talkers are little doers." Every known language contains some trite aphorism expressing this idea.

We venture to say that the rule applies with the utmost exactness to Congress. The interminable talkers, beyond terrifying the galleries and driving their fellow members off the floor, accomplish absolutely nothing. We are, therefore, at no loss to comprehend the condition of our correspondent's mind when we are told that the brief speeches on the Constitutional Amendment were "first rate." Brief speeches are almost always first rate. If they show elevated sentiments they serve the purpose of a healthy reformer. If they are conceived in good taste and merit our approval, they seal our convictions. There is nothing in the range of ordnance that makes more noise in proportion to the execution than a mortar. Your rifled gun, with its sharp report, sends its shot straight to the center. What is true of *projectiles* is equally true of public speeches of *everything*, in fact, in which language is employed. This idea evidently has not penetrated either the hair or the heads of Senators DOOLITTLE and NORTON. Pending the final vote on the Constitutional Amendment, Mr. DOOLITTLE winded himself, and winded *everybody else*, by talking four hours. After wetting his tired throat, he obtained the floor again, and occupied another hour. Mr. NORTON, it seems, considered this performance fell short of the full discharge of a Senator's duties. He spoke without interruption from half past three to six, and from nine to ten p. m. In the meantime fearing that DOOLITTLE would bear off the honors conferred on inexhaustible "gab," Mr. NORTON devoted an hour to recuperating himself. But in spite of this, DOOLITTLE distanced him, by at least half an hour. Between the two, we are told the galleries were thinned out with extraordinary rapidity. At one time the eloquence of the orators was distributed between three white men and four negroes, proving beyond peradventure, the remarkable powers of endurance manifested by those listeners. The Senators yielded themselves up to the persuasive powers of the speakers and fell fast asleep. At no time was there more than a dozen awake. When a vote was to be taken, in accordance with a previous understanding, they were aroused by the sergeant-at-arms, answered hastily to their names, and darted back to their couches, like a soldier settling himself to sleep after a fatiguing night march. After this, who will question the power of "gab?"

RAKING CHESTNUTS FOR OTHER PEOPLE.

When England found it profitable, in a pecuniary point of view to abolish slavery in her possessions, she immediately turned her attention to praying for others who had not yet grown to be equally humane or righteous. English professions and English practice are two entirely distinct things. The sympathies of four-fifths of the English nobility were engrossed with American slavery to the exclusion of all just feeling for the inhabitants of India. The same hands that signed the moving appeal inspired by the Duchess of Sutherland, were equally prompt in testifying their approval of the summary method adopted for the punishment of NANA SAHIB's treasonable followers. Blowing from the cannon's mouth people whose birth-right they had appropriated to themselves, simply because they had the courage to turn upon their despoilers, was strictly in accordance with English precedent. We doubt, if in any event, a similar uprising would have occurred in the United States, and we are morally certain that such barbarities as disgraced the English Government in its dealings with the people of India, would never have occurred on the American continent. So much for English professions and English practice.

In the action of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, we have a fresh illustration of this double spirit. That Chamber has presented an address to REVERDY JOHNSON urging the *practical* adoption of free trade principles in the United States. As in the matter of slavery, the manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain have adopted so much of free trade principles as their experience teaches them is peculiarly advantageous. Professedly, Great Britain has adopted free trade principles. *Practically* she protects her manufactures and merchants wherever it is necessary. In at least one hundred articles that we could mention, she imposes such a figure that exceeds any tariff ever imposed by our Congress. It is a knowledge of this fact, susceptible of demonstration to any fair minded reader that causes us to emphasize the phrase "*practical adoption*," when urged by a chamber composed of shrewd, but selfish British merchants. In presenting their address to the great Diner out, they exhibited their usual sagacity. REVERDY JOHNSON's views on this, or any other subject, are no secret. Nothing, unless it be an invitation to a good dinner, could prove more agreeable to Mr. JOHNSON than to promulgate free trade theories. Although the confession is humiliating, we think it is about time to conduct our domestic affairs unbiased by British influence and British advice. We have not only supplied the chestnuts for half a century, but we have burnt our fingers in cooking them for our English cousins. We fail to see why our *practice* should always keep pace with their professions, or why our hands should be kept in a state of chronic inflammation merely to accommodate British notions of free trade.

THE CHURCH IN SPAIN.

Queen ISABELLA is said to be passionately fond of bon-bons. It seems, however, that she is not permitted to enjoy herself exclusively in discussing sweetmeats. More weighty matters demand her attention. Occasionally it devolves upon her to fulminate an order against the unwarrantable proceedings of the Provisional government of the country she still claims to rule by the divine right said to belong to kings and queens. These orders assume the shape of a *pronunciamento*. Properly speaking, they may be accepted rather as proof that she is undergoing severe penance. As her bodily discomfort increases she is reminded of her sins of commission and omission. Straightway she manifests a desire to atone for her numerous shortcomings. Dismissing the bon-bons, she resorts to religious exercises. These remind her of her Queenly rights, and the result is—a *pronunciamento*,—which, by the way, is about as effective as the Pope's bull against the comet. Still it would be cruel to deprive the Queen of the only consolation left her—the right of proclaiming her paramount rights to the Spanish throne. Inasmuch as her pretensions do no harm, and in reality are uttered in strict accordance with the rules governing princes, it would be a pity to deny her the only privilege countenanced by the Church. The only objection that can be urged against this sort of thing, arises from the evident intention of the Church to give trouble to the revolutionary government. The Queen would rather discuss bon-bons than questions involving politics or religion. It is a great pity that she should be disturbed in her Queenly enjoyment, but her duty to her neglected subjects, and especially those whose crowns are shaved, forbids her yielding herself up to purely physical comforts.

The new Cortes, to the surprise of many, numbers among its members several clergymen. How they got there, what they mean to do, now that they are there, are questions that cannot be answered at present. That the Church, which has governed Spain for centuries, is disposed to yield without a struggle is not to be thought of. ISABELLA may be satisfied with bon-bons. The power which placed her on the throne, and supported her while on it, is not. Hence these frequent proclamations may be anticipated so long as there is a shadow of hope for the Church party.

THE suffrage amendment, adopted by the United States Senate after an unprecedented struggle, goes back to the House, where its fate is doubtful. In addition to the broad principle of impartial suffrage, it contains the important amendment of Senator MORTON, providing for choosing Presidential electors by districts, which, it is said, has the support of Gen. GRANT. The amendment, in principle, so far as it relates to suffrage, undoubtedly reflects the enlightened sentiment of the American people, and is a step forward in the interests of Justice and Human Rights. As to the best manner of giving expression to the great idea, there was much disagreement in the Senate, whose amendments throw some doubt over the fate of the measure in the House.

THE discussion of the annexation of St. Domingo brings out a variety of statements as a matter of course. We are told that the people of that island are shedding tears of mortification over the unnecessary delay involved in the very necessary proceedings requisite to a close partnership with us; that the men are making bonfires and rejoicing in anticipation; that the women are knitting red, white and blue socks, and the babies singing Hail Columbia; that the whole thing is a huge Congressional "job," and that the territory is already parceled out among the lobby, etc., etc. These confused statements render it difficult to arrive at any clear conclusion on the subject. We shall have to be content until things "develope."

MR. BURLINGAME has been so unfortunate as to secure the ill will of the American Missionaries in China. They aver that the real object of his embassy is to interpose the United States as far as possible as a barrier to English encroachments, and also as a barrier to the progress of modern improvements. If this view be correct, we do not see how the missionaries can account for the other statement they put forward, to wit, that the Chinese are the dullest people in the world. If they are so dull, how does it happen that they have managed to mislead the various powers they have been treating with?

A Cheap Transformation Scene.

The people of Memphis are so fond of blood that they can't conduct a Church fair satisfactorily without it. The Memphis *Avalanche* devotes a column to a description of the proceedings at a Church festival held in that city on the 4th inst. The description tends so lively that we are led to believe that they were more diversified than was exactly agreeable to the participants. A well known gambler invited a strange lady to dance with him, when her escort assaulted him furiously with a knife, inflicting wounds that will terminate the career of the gambler. The gambler fell into the arms of Captain Bill Forrest, a brother of Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest, who, it appears, is always convenient at a fight. This is the third time we have observed his name figuring in brawls during the last three months. The mutual friends of each party drew their knives and pistols and engaged in a free fight. There is no gymnasium in Memphis, unfortunately. The women and children managed to get out of the hall in the shortest space of time. Although nothing of the sort was advertised or anticipated, the transformation scene excelled anything witnessed outside of Niblo's or Trimble's Varieties. The principal actor, gay and gory with the blood of his first victim, made an onslaught on the tardy police—the police are always tardy in Memphis—and sliced four of them cleverly with his knife. When the individual who had been the cause of the disturbance was taken before the Police Court, he was charged with disorderly conduct, and fined fifty dollars. Who, we are not told. He contributed largely to the performance. We presume, however, that Memphis is opposed to appreciating the prices of tragedy and transformation scenes.

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AN exchange says: "Some of the snobs of New York, and of other cities where snobbery finds stagnation time, are decking themselves and their retainers in all the finery toggeries that are only endured in England because they are time-mouldy, like her cheese. First the senseless livery and monkey-like crests came into vogue, in ambitious shoddydom; and now the leather star, that in England is called a cockade, is attached to coachmen's hats." It is not more difficult to account for the love of display and egregious vanity exhibited by a certain class of Americans, than the origin of the measles, or any other disease common to childhood. England, as she grows older, gradually frees herself from these ridiculous fripperies, which are picked up in turn by our shoddyites and Petroliites, who resort to the great cities. Out West the snobs are compelled to walk, talk and eat precisely like other people. And as the country supplies the town, there is no danger of any great harm resulting from coats of livery or cockney cockades.

◆

THE oil producers of Pennsylvania held a meeting at Oil City on the 5th ult., for the purpose of considering measures for their relief from monopolies in the use of torpedoes and casing for wells. Dissensions that various inventors claim the exclusive right to explode torpedoes and others claim exclusive right to use casing, with certain improvements, which claims the producers believe are not well founded, it was resolved by the meeting to test the validity of the claims, and Messrs. Jonathan Watson, of Titusville; Samuel Q. Brown, of Pleasantville; George K. Anderson, of Petroleum Centre; Wm. A. Shreve, of Oil City, and Wm. Brough, of Franklin, were appointed a General Committee to have general management of the cases in behalf of the public. The General Committee appointed an associate committee to collect subscriptions to prosecute the cases, and the meeting adjourned to meet at Titusville, on the 12th inst.

◆

CONTRARY to our expectations, Gen. Rosecrans failed to free himself of the odor he acquired at White Sulphur Springs, before entering Mexico. Doubtless he did his utmost to free his personal effects of all traces of the odium. Nevertheless, it is evident that the odor still clings to him. His presence in this unhappy country of departed hopes acts precisely like a potent fumigator. He has stirred up the entire public to a pitch of sentiment seldom exhibited outside of a building or cockpit. The entire Mexican press appears to have inhaled more sulphur than is exactly agreeable to the stomach, which is saying a good deal. This is a matter of regret to us. We do not propose to turn our Diplomatic representatives into apothecaries. In due season we hope that Dr. Rosecrans will be recalled in time to save us the mortification of dosing him with pure julep.

◆

[illegible], THACKER AND SCOTT made a good thing out of the Patent Office it seems. The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the stationery frauds have discovered that Messrs. Thacker and Scott expended somewhat $60 more for stationery and printing than they were authorized to do by law. Books worth $5 were charged at $25. Cash books worth $8 were charged at $35. Cards worth $2 per 1,000 were charged at $20. Printing envelopes worth about $2.50 per 1,000 were charged at $20, and some at $60. Ruling worth about $2 per 1,000 sheets was charged at $16. Printing 500,000 blanks worth $2 per 1,000, charged at $10, and so on.

In one instance where goods to the value of $10 were delivered to the Department, a receiving clerk entered them up at $1,000. This wholesale stealing, in a short time, would more than make up the ten per cent. allowance the clerks clamor for.

◆

MR. BURLINGAME and his Chinese associates are getting on charmingly at the French Court. The reception accorded by the Emperor is said to have been all that was desired. In fact everything appears to have been satisfactory to everybody. Mr. Burlingame's address was a model of directness, simplicity and tact. The Empress and the ladies by whom she was attended appeared to take great interest in the interview, and Her Majesty expressed her admiration of the well-bred and courtly manners of the Chinese members of the mission, who, judged even by the European standard, would be pronounced at once distinguished gentlemen. She also paid several handsome compliments to Mr. Burlingame, who modestly attributed the merit of the idea of the mission to the intelligence and good sense of the Chinese statesmen themselves.

◆

THE Legislature of Illinois has passed an act which we regard as one of the most important steps yet made towards the reformation of convicts. The act provides that when a convict is guilty of no infraction of prison rules, there shall be remitted one day out of each month of the first year's imprisonment, two days out of each month during the second, and so on in like ratio up to the twelfth year, the limit of confinement. In case of any infraction, the prisoner, to a certain extent, loses the benefit of previous good conduct. The shortening of the term is less to be considered in this law than the acknowledgment of the principle that reformation, not punishment, should be the first object in the government of prisons.

◆

THE report that the majority of the Southern Senators were discovered in a secret caucus the other day is a little suspicious, to say the least. One would think that the events of the past eight years were sufficient to render anything like a sectional caucus extremely unpopular. It seems, however, that the Sutherby claims, or some other equally momentous question has led the Southern Senators to resort to the old time method of combining their forces. We submit that this is all wrong. Secret sectional caucuses are admirable inventions for blocking and preventing legislation. That they ever accomplish any good or wise purpose is extremely doubtful.

◆

AN exchange says: "A Wisconsin steer recently had the misfortune to have a hay stack cave in over him. His owner discovered him two weeks afterwards, fat and hearty, having eaten his way thirty feet through the stack." We are moved to inquire the size of hay stacks in the Northwest? Also, whether the animal that performed this remarkable feat was trying to square the circle, and why a steer should fail to steer straight? An answer to these interrogations, to say nothing about the item of water, is absolutely essential to a correct appreciation of the marvel.

◆

A GERMAN chemist has at last discovered the art of making an artificial stone equal to marble. The patent stone is called labradorite. It is prepared in slabs, ten feet long, five wide and one inch thick. These slabs are dried one day, sliced into smaller pieces the next, and fashioned into slabs for wash-stands, tables, &c. The artificial stone thus made equals marble in every respect, and can be dyed any color. The inventor has at last solved the problem of making an artificial stone that will neither crack, crumble, nor effloresce.

◆

THE members of the National Academy of Design have presented a petition to the Senate asking protection for the authors of paintings, drawings, statuary and models. Books, photographs, engravings, maps and charts are protected by law, while paintings, models and statues requiring more skill and time are unprotected by copyright. The petition is numerously signed, and will doubtless receive the early consideration of the Senate.

◆

A correspondent of the Lancaster *Express* objects to the proposed constitutional amendment increasing the number of legislators in the House to three hundred, for the reason there would not be room in the hall for the parlor, lobbies, etc. He favors a constitutional amendment changing from annual to biennial sessions.

◆

THE number of hogs packed in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri this season is estimated at 1,505,377, or 43,273 less than the number packed last year. These figures do not include Chicago. But it is generally admitted that the number packed in that city will not exceed 600,000, which would be 19,000 less than was packed last year.

◆

THE Cincinnati papers state that the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad will not ratify the lease made by their directors with the Erie Company, and that if they do not the Erie party will build a short line of road that will give them a better connection.

◆

BY way of Chicago we learn that the St. Louis Board of Trade is dead. If what we hear concerning the practices of a certain other Board of Trade or perhaps Chamber of Commerce, frequently spoken of in the Chicago papers is true, it would be a good thing if it would also die.

◆

JAS. R. KELLY, Esq., late Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, has purchased the interest of J. W. Williams, Esq., in the Washington, Pa., *Reporter*, and the last number of that paper contains his modest salutatory.

◆

THE experience of the present winter has been perfectly satisfactory as to the effect of snow on the Pacific Railroad. At no time has the detention from snow been greater than on our northern and north-western roads generally.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In an advertisement of a large Scotch establishment for manufacturing biscuits, in which, after explaining the magnitude and excellence of the machinery and the quality and cheapness of the biscuits, the following sentence occurs: "American flour is carried across the Atlantic, manufactured at Glasgow into biscuits, and those biscuits are sent back across the Atlantic, and sold in America in large quantities."

George S. Twitchell, Jr., the Philadelphia murderer, seems to realize his situation, and spends much time in reading religious works and listening to his minister, Dr. Brainghurst. He is quiet and docile, his manner being described as amiable and winning. He still protests, however, that he knows nothing of the crime for which he is to be hanged. A movement has been made by citizens of Philadelphia to secure his pardon by Governor Geary.

While the politicians are busy making and breaking the slate for General Grant's Cabinet, there is no less interest aroused in the minds of another class of aspirants for position under the new administration, the objective point being the "Stewardship" of the White House. Aside from the honor, the salary of $2,000 a year is attached. Among the many prominent persons mentioned in connection with it, in Washington, we hear of Messrs. George T. Downing, William H. Smith, and Henry Johnson.

The Union Pacific Company are building machine shops at Cheyenne, which will give employment to 1,000 men.

Castanbide, the celebrated Spanish composer and *impresario*, is coming to New York with a large operatic troupe, and will make our citizens acquainted with Spanish comic operas.

Some of the French journals announce the discovery in the public archives of the secret of the "Man with the Iron Mask." The solution of the historical enigma is said to be established on authentic evidence, and has been communicated in a sealed letter to the President of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and, without doubt, will shortly be made known to the world.

One Camden C. Pike, who received serious injuries on the Erie Railroad, at the time of the disaster at Carr's Rock, in April last, brought an action in the Kings County Supreme Court against the company for damages. The jury gave him a verdict for thirty-five thousand dollars.

Kossuth is still on the stage of politics. In a six column letter, designed as an answer to many addresses he has received from Hungarian patriots, he says he thinks there is no room at present in Hungary for himself or his opinions.

At Troy, New York, a railroad company has purchased twenty-one acres of land for the erection of extensive machine and repair shops, and also of locomotive works. This improvement will involve an expenditure of $250,000. A dock is also to be built, by means of which freight can be transshipped between the canal boats and the railroad.

Altogether General Dulce's Spanish troops in Cuba will reach the imposing number of 22,000 to 25,000 men. It is evident that Prim, Serrano, Topete & Co., now rulers of Spain, are resolved that Cuba shall not have any chance of exercising a choice as to total independence of the island or as to the form of government in Spain.

Planchette has invaded Brigham Young's dominions, and his Salt Lake organ shivers with horror at its demoralizing influence. Two children of a Mormon Elder tampered with the unholy thing, and the result was that they were seized at night "with a power that prostrated them and left them almost lifeless." With this for a terrible example, Brigham Young warns all his followers to have nothing to do with Planchette, lest they be "drawn under the influence which accompanies it."

Some one writes about Spurgeon thus: "As the young people were passing and repassing in the rooms he had a word for each; and as some of them at a distance made signs of going, his voice would ring out, 'Good night, Mary,' 'Good night, Nellie,' 'Good night, John.' 'I shall see you at my meeting!'"

If a young woman wishes to have herself published as "fascinating, beautiful and accomplished," let her pack up her best clothes in a dirty towel, crawl out of the back up-stairs window, some dark, rainy night, and elope with the man that feeds and curries her father's horses. It's a big price to pay for compliments, but it will bring them just as certain as a dirty barrel will beget mosquitoes. In fact, we never knew a woman to make a very decided fool of herself, in any way, without enhancing her charms two or three hundred per cent. by the time her case got into the papers.

Says a Washington letter: The many friends of Hon. S. S. Cox, in Ohio, and throughout the country—for he has, as he deserves, friends everywhere—will regret to learn that his health is such as to forbid the hope of his return to the United States in time to participate in the opening of Congress on the 4th of March. He is traveling in Southern Europe.

The New York *Sun* has its say of Dr. McCosh as follows: "The new President of Princeton College, is exceedingly successful in gaining the attention and confidence of the young men under his charge. He is not only one of the profoundest scholars and ablest theologians of the Presbyterian Church, but he also retains the hearty, social usages of the Scottish clergy, among whom he grew up. He plays a capital game of whist, and does not think a good glass of wine on proper occasions is any more a violation of the moral law of temperance than eating a good beefsteak."

Here is a New York item: Ann Swan, the giantess, in a yellow dress and black velvet cloak, swept majestically down Broadway yesterday, looking in at the second story windows, much to the consternation of all the men and women on the street. She is as graceful as a swan on the street, and seems to enjoy good health, notwithstanding the fiery roasting she got at Barnum's Museum. She went to Sarony's to get her picture. Of course it was not taken at full length.

Madrid has no less than sixty political journals, most of which have sprung into existence since the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty. As the combined circulation does not exceed 60,000 copies, of which number the *Correspondencia* and the *Imparcial* print nearly two-thirds, it would seem that the remainder must each have but a handful of readers, and exert but a very trifling influence.

It is rumored that Senator Henderson has been sent to Cuba on a secret mission by A. J. The report must be taken with several grains of allowance.

The latest literary intelligence is, that Appleton & Co. are to begin next month the publication of a new weekly journal. The size and style will be somewhat different, we understand, from our other periodicals, and it will be illustrated in an original and distinctive manner. Victor Hugo's new romance, "By Command of the King," is to be run through its pages.

The editor of the Waynesville (Ohio) *Gazette* attended the Kellogg concert in Cincinnati, and makes the occasion the subject of his "leader." He says: "The audience was emphatically the most select and fashionable we ever remember to have seen, though we have before now been to such places in New York, when Fifth avenue and Madison square were represented. The ladies of Cincinnati, Covington, and their suburbs, are ahead of their Eastern sisters in personal charms, while in respect to costumes they are not a ribbon behind, though the Grecian bend is eschewed—a mark of Western good sense over Eastern weak foolishness."

THE ERIE AND PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

Ohio and the Trunk Railway Lines.

The Ohio Legislature is just now the battle-field of the contending railway corporations. A statute of the State prohibits the leasing of an Ohio railroad to a foreign corporation, and under this it is claimed that the Atlantic and Great Western road cannot transfer its lease of the Mahoning road to the Erie company. It has also thrown a doubt on the power of the Erie to effect a lease of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. To obviate these difficulties in the way of Erie securing its Cincinnati connections, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature permitting the lease of Ohio railroads to foreign corporations whose lines connect either within or without the State, provided a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders ratify the lease. This bill also provides that the lessee shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the State in like manner with the lessor, and that the obligations assumed by the lessee shall be fully performed as if the lease had not been made. This bill meets with general favor from the press of the State. Another bill, said to be in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central, provides that no such lease shall be made, unless the leasing road files a sworn statement of its condition, and the Auditor of State is satisfied of the perfect solvency of the Company. This bill, it is held, "might, in the estimation of the Auditor, prevent the Erie from perfecting its leases in Ohio, and leave the bringing of all the roads at the mercy of the Pennsylvania line." The Cleveland *Herald* is for a fair field and no favor, and strongly objects to being delivered over, bound hand and foot, to either of the great railroad corporations.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, referring to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway legislation in this State, says:

> The effect of this extraordinary act of legislation is to grant to a Pennsylvania company a monopoly in the State of Ohio, and to forbid here the [illegible]

Business Prospect in New York.

Business men in New York take a hopeful view of the trade prospect, and expect a much better season than the spring opens than the last one. They look for a great increase in the trade of the South, where the people are much better off pecuniarily than they were a year ago, and they also expect a better and healthier trade with the West than they have had for some years. In anticipation of an active season, the importers have sent much larger orders abroad than they did last year at the same period, and the import entries this year thus far show a great increase over those of the same period in 1868. Last week, for instance, they were more than double those of the same week in 1868.

◆

A PROPOSITION is before the Ohio Legislature to modify the usury laws of that State so far as to authorize special contracts, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 4, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. Wilson from the Ways and Means, reported affirmatively a joint resolution for final adjournment on the 18th of March.

Primary Elections.

Mr. McMiller, from the General Judiciary, reported negatively a bill embodying the Philadelphia Union League proposition legalizing something like the Crawford county system of primary elections for all parties.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Rea, of Erie—Incorporating the Enterprise Gas and Water Company of Corry. Passed finally.

Mr. Humphreys, of Allegheny—For the better prosecution of disorderly persons in Millvale, Allegheny; authorizing Armstrong borough to levy and collect taxes; extending the Pittsburgh Vehicle license law to Ormsby.

Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny—Prohibiting the Aldermen of Pittsburgh from holding positions on the police force; supplement for Mechanics' Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, authorizing it to invest in Government securities.

Mr. Beatty, of Crawford—Authorizing the Meadville City Council to fix the place of holding elections.

The Postal Telegraph.

The joint resolution against placing the control of the telegraph in the hands of the General Government, passed finally.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Burnett—Authorizing corporations possessing mining privileges to lease property to other corporations having the same privilege; authorizing the West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Company to abandon that part called Lewisburg Cross Cut, and sell the same to the Philadelphia and Erie Railway.

By Mr. Stinson—Authorizing the Wilmington and Reading Railroad to raise money by mortgage to build lateral railroads not exceeding three miles.

By Mr. Graham—Enabling Railroads, Canals and Slack-water Navigation Companies to straighten, widen, deepen, enlarge, and otherwise improve their lines and bridges, aqueducts, piers and structures thereof; incorporating the Desoto Gold and Silver Mining Company; repealing the act authorizing the Erie County Court to appoint an individual to act in conjunction with the Commissioners and Directors of the Poor to sell real estate of the Poor House, &c., passed 1868.

By Mr. Connell—To prevent frauds at elections.

By Mr. Searight—Authorizing a pension to James Thompson, a soldier of 1812.

By Mr. Wallace—Authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to extend and construct their branch railroad now located and building in the counties of Cameron, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson to a line between Pennsylvania and Ohio, and connect the same with other railroads; repealing the act authorizing the sale of property of incorporated companies upon bonds secured by mortgage, with like effect as if sold upon mortgage; authorizing appeals to the Supreme Court in applications for changes of corporation charters.

By Mr. Connell—Resolution requesting the Attorney General to communicate his opinion as to the constitutionality of the act modifying and changing the revenues derived from taxes on taverns and retailers and collateral inheritance tax from the sinking fund, and applying the same to ordinary expenses and current appropriations. Adopted.

The State Convention.

The Republican State Committee to-day resolved that the next State Convention be held in Philadelphia, June 23d. The Committee had a long conference with the Republican caucus of both Houses, in reference to the Police Commissioners bill for Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 5, 1869.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Searight—authorizing the School Board of Uniontown to apply a certain school tax to building purposes.

Bills Passed Finally.

Mr. Errett called up the supplement enlarging the jurisdiction of Courts in chartering insurance companies. Passed.

Mr. Wallace called up the bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railway to extend a branch road in Cameron, Jefferson and Elk counties. Passed.

Mr. Brown, of Mercer, called up the bill authorizing the Crawford Coal Company to borrow money. Passed.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, from A. W. Foster, of Pittsburgh, for cumulative system of voting for legislators.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette, from citizens of Uniontown for the extension of Lancaster auctioneer act to Uniontown.

Mr. Edwards, of Lawrence, from Lawrence against act giving Butler county jurisdiction in the case of Butler county against Northwestern Railroad Company; also for a prohibitory liquor law for Lawrence county.

The Red Men.

On motion of Mr. Herr, of Dauphin, the use of the House was granted to the Great Council Improved Order of Red Men for sessions from the 19th to 24th of July next.

The postage account of the House for January, $1,332 98, was ordered to be paid.

The Additional Officers.

Mr. Longenecker, of Bedford, offered a resolution that all the officers of the House not now sworn in be relieved, and that their salaries run only for the time they actually served. The House refused to read the resolution a second time.

The State Printing.

Mr. Mock, of Center, a resolution requesting the Auditor General to furnish the Committee on Printing an itemized copy of the State Printer's bill for 1868, setting forth the amount of paper used, price paid, number of books, pamphlets and public documents printed, and all other work, stating amount done and price charged by said printer, and instructing the committee to report at an early day by bill or otherwise some method to reduce the expenditures in this department. Laid over.

Passed Finally.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, called up the Senate bill consolidating the wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes. Passed finally.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Incorporating the Pittsburgh Gold and Silver Mining Company of Montana.

Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny—Providing for the appointment of an Inspector of illuminating gas and gas meters, and regulating inspections of the same, and for the protection of consumers and manufacturers of gas in Allegheny county.

Mr. Humphreys, of Allegheny—Relative to borough elections in Ormsby, Allegheny county; also authorizing Ormsby borough to borrow money.

Mr. Beatty, of Crawford—for the protection of livery stable keepers in Crawford county.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette—Relative to actions in trespass for mesne profits.

Mr. Edwards—Incorporating the People's Saving Bank of Lawrence county, at New Castle.

Mr. Clark, of Warren—Extending the exemption to estates of dower and other life estate.

Mr. Duncan—Authorizing an additional Justice of the Peace for Cherry Tree township, Venango. Passed.

Mr. Wilson called up the Senate bill enabling the School Directors of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow an additional thirty thousand dollars. Passed.

Adjourned till Tuesday afternoon.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 9, 1869.

SENATE.

Bills Passed Finally.

Supplement for Uniontown Gas and Water Company, authorizing an additional loan of twelve thousand dollars.

Giving the new wards of Allegheny City the right to compensation from the old wards out of which they were created for school property.

Extending the time of payment of the enrollment tax of the Youghiogheny Gas and Coal Company.

Revoking the trust executed by H. H. B. Thompson, of Allegheny, to Thomas B. Hamilton, April 5, 1865.

Authorizing the School Directors of Elizabeth township, Allegheny, to examine and pay bounty claims.

Authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of East Birmingham to grade, pave and macadamize streets, lanes and alleys, and to assess costs.

Relative to municipal liens of Allegheny City, to be filed in the District Court.

Authorizing East Birmingham to exempt coupon bonds from municipal tax and levy a tax for the maintainance of a fire department, and to pay for gas used by the borough.

Authorizing Pleasantville, Venango county, to increase borough taxes.

Authorizing the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company to issue preferred stock.

Paying the damages awarded the Allegheny Agricultural Society.

Authorizing the Jones Ferry Company of Pittsburgh to make another landing.

The bill extending the road laws of McClure township to Ohio township, Allegheny, was defeated.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Extending the Allegheny City grading and paving law, passed April 5, 1868, to Tarentum; enabling the School Directors of East Birmingham to borrow additional $10,000 to erect school buildings; incorporating the Corry Manufacturing and Lumber Company, all the corporators being Pittsburghers.

Mr. Errett—Incorporating East End Gas Company of Pittsburgh, with a capital of $250,000, as recommended by Pittsburgh Councils by resolution of February 26; relating to interments in Trinity churchyard, Pittsburgh, and for remodelling the grounds; regulating the election of directors of railroad companies, and preventing frauds therein, by abolishing proxy voting when voting for managers and providing for oath and challenges; making uniform the rule in Courts in counting the time of stay of execution, being from the return day of original process.

Mr. Fisher—Incorporating the United Brethren Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Searight—Incorporating the Hickory Run Railroad Company.

Petitions Presented.

By Mr. Beck, of Lycoming, for increase of the Governor's and Judges salaries.

Mr. Lowry—Thirty-one petitions, embracing over three thousand citizens of Crawford and Venango, for a new county out of parts of Forest, Venango, Crawford and Warren counties, to be called Petroleum.

Mr. Brown, of Mercer—Remonstrance against the same.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied all the afternoon in first reading of bills on private calendar, numbering over one hundred, and adjourned without final action on any.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 10, 1869.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, introduced a bill to-day into the Senate, evidently intended to prevent the Erie Railway Company from using the proxies of the foreign stockholders, which it has obtained in Europe, to obtain control of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road at the next election of directors. The bill is nominally of general appliance to all railroads in the State, and provides—

First. No proxy shall be allowed to vote who has obtained therefor any consideration.

Second. That no person shall be allowed to vote who shall have been promised or received any consideration for such votes.

Third. That no proxy shall be allowed unless he presents proof of authority in such form as the by-laws shall prescribe.

Fourth. That no person shall vote who has not held stock for sixty days prior to the election.

Fifth. No person shall vote on the stock sold for future delivery, nor upon any stock which shall have been transferred to him, or obtained by him for the purpose of voting at the election to be held.

Sixth. Any person holding stock in trust who shall give a proxy any consideration shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be fined twenty dollars per share and undergo sixty days' imprisonment.

Seventh. Any person offering to vote can be challenged by any other person entitled to vote, and must thereupon take oath to answer all questions affecting his right to vote under the provisions of this act, and if his answers are not satisfactory, the inspectors shall reject his vote.

Eighth. No person thus challenged shall be allowed to vote unless he produces an affidavit in such form as by law may be required.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, Chairman of Ways and Means, reported the annual appropriation bill. About the usual amounts are appropriated for department expenses; for pensions, fifty thousand dollars; soldiers' orphans, forty-five thousand dollars; common schools, five hundred thousand dollars; Judges of Supreme Court, six thousand dollars each, total thirty thousand dollars; Judges of Philadelphia, twenty-five thousand dollars; Judges of Allegheny, twenty-five thousand dollars; Judges of the Commonwealth, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; Associate Judges, fifty thousand dollars; interest on funded debt falling due up to February 1st, 1870, one million, eight hundred thousand dollars; public printing, thirty-five thousand dollars; Legislative expenses, including pay of members and officers, without specifications, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; Pennsylvania institution for Deaf and Dumb, $30,000; Pennsylvania institution for the Blind $35,000; Western Pennsylvania Hospital for salaries, deficiencies, insurance, laundry, extra grading, excavating and furnishing the eastern wing, $67,459, (the furnishing cost forty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars); Asylum, Harrisburg, twenty thousand; Media Training School for Feeble Minded Children, twenty thousand; Eastern Penitentiary, twenty-two thousand; Western Penitentiary, $23,950; new building for same, $41,000; asylum at Danville, $100,000; Eastern House of Refuge, $25,000; Western, $14,000; Northern Home for Friendless Children, $10,000; New Brighton Retreat, $5,000; Lincoln Institute (colored), $10,000; Marine Hospital, Erie, $10,000. The whole appropriation is a little over $4,000,000.

Bills Passed Finally.

Incorporating the Co-operative Life Insurance Company of Western Pennsylvania, located at Birmingham; capital $200,000.

Preventing the running of oil, tar or other refuse into Oil creek or tributaries.

Empowering guardians to lease mineral lands of wards in Mercer county.

Prohibiting gift enterprises in Crawford.

Extending leasehold in mechanics' lien law of Venango county to Crawford, Warren and Clarion.

Authorizing Apollo borough to borrow five thousand dollars for a bridge over the Kiskiminetas.

Requiring aldermen in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allegheny to provide personal aldermanic seals.

Extending the time for the commencement of Pleasant Bridge, Warren county.

Incorporating the Farmers and Mechanics' Mercantile Association, Brownsville.

Repealing the second section of the act relative to elective precincts in Allegheny county, passed February 28, 1868.

Creating a town council in Leechburg, Armstrong county.

SENATE.

Opinion of Attorney General.

A communication was received from Attorney General Brewster, answering the Senate resolution of inquiry. He believes that the act modifying and changing the revenues from taverns and retailers and collateral inheritance tax from the sinking fund and applying the same to the ordinary and current expenses of Commonwealth is constitutional.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Connell—Providing for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies.

Mr. Errett—Relating to Birmingham borough.

Mr. Graham—Supplement changing the name of the McKee Ferry, Allegheny.

Mr. Lowry called up the bill creating a new county of parts of Crawford, Venango, Forest and Warren, to be called Petroleum, which was discussed for nearly two hours, Messrs. Brown, of Mercer, and Wallace, opposing, and Mr. Lowry defending. The bill passed second reading.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for February.

The Total Debt $2,556,205,658.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The following is the statement of the public debt on the first of February:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	
Five per cent. bonds	$221,589,300 00
Six per cent. bonds	283,677,400 00
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,602,583,350 00
Total	$2,107,850,050 00
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.	
Certificates at 3 per cent	$57,410,000 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$71,410,000 00
MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.	
Three year 7-30 notes due August 15, 1867, and June and July, 1868	$1,977,150 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, December 15, 1867; May 15, August 1, September 1, 15, and October 1 and 15, 1868	3,399,170 00
Bonds Texas indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	148,411 64
Bonds April 15, 1842, January 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	278,400 00
Treasury notes March 3, 1863	445,492 00
Temporary loan	193,313 00
Certificates of indebtedness	13,000 00
Total	$6,710,936 64
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
United States Notes	$356,021,073 00
Fractional Currency	35,511,127 54
Gold Certificates of Deposit	32,659,520 00
Total	$424,191,720 54
Grand total	$2,610,162,707 18
6 per cent. lawful Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies	$52,217,000 00
Total Debt	2,662,379,707 18
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$88,732,716 44
Currency	17,441,332 66
Total	$106,174,049 10
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury	$2,556,205,658 08

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department in January to meet the requirements of the Government amounted in round numbers as follows, viz:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$4,444,000
Interest on public debt	30,704,000
War Department	6,524,000
Navy Department	1,850,000
Interior, Pensions and Indians	832,000

Warrants issued for redemption of public debt are not included in the above.

Fractional currency printed during the week, $660,800; shipments, $494,853; National Bank currency issued, $205,660; amount in circulation, $299,789,247; fractional currency redeemed, $659,628.

Wholesale Poisoning of a Year Ago Confessed by the Perpetrator.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., February 7, 1869.

A case of wholesale poisoning has just come to light here, by which one person, a young lady, lost her life. Nearly a year ago a man named John W. Vannalia, of Fort Wayne, won the affections of a Miss Horne, of this place, and in April last married her, very much against the wishes of her parents and friends, who used every effort to persuade her to break off the match. On the wedding night nearly all the guests, thirty in number, were taken violently sick with every appearance of poisoning. A sister of the bride died from the effects of poison. Within the past few days, the bridegroom of this occasion has proposed an elopement with a young lady, a Miss Bennett, and in his last letter to her gives a full history of the poisoning at the wedding, acknowledging that he put a quantity of arsenic in the water from which the coffee was prepared, and saying that he did it for revenge for the manner in which the family had treated him. This letter was placed in the hands of officers who effected the arrest of Vannalia last night. After examination he was committed to jail in default of bail, fixed at five thousand dollars. Great excitement exists in this community in consequence of this wholesale attempt at murder. All the parties concerned are among our most respectable citizens.

Fire at Youngstown, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, February 8, 1869.

A large frame house on Front street, owned by the estate of Judge Payne, was burned last night. Only part of the furniture was saved. Insured for five hundred dollars in the North American, Philadelphia. The house is a total loss; insured for six hundred dollars in Columbiana Mutual. The fire was first discovered in the rear porch, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1869.

The Annexation of San Domingo.

It has become certain that Mr. Seward is using all the influence of his Department to further the scheme for the annexation of San Domingo. He has been for some time carrying on a correspondence with certain officials of that country. The letters received from there have not been made public, and wonderful reticence is observed by all who have been permitted to examine them. It is learned, however, from authentic sources, that they represent the whole Government of Dominica favorable to the annexation project, and that an immense majority of the people there are also favorable, and the words used are with their authority on this point. Official reports show that the debt of the Republic consists of about one hundred thousand dollars in bonds, which are receivable for customs duties, and rather less than four hundred thousand more in circulating scrip, now worth but sixty cents on the dollar, making an aggregate debt of a half million dollars, which in event of annexation our Government will have to assume, and this is said to be the sole incumbrance. The people are reported as favorable to annexation, because they regard it as the only relief from their social and political troubles, and believe that internal peace and prosperity will follow with absorption into the United States. It is represented that they are enthusiastic on the subject, and hints are thrown out that they may raise the United States flag without waiting for the action of our Government. The project for annexation, though defeated last Monday, will probably be brought before the House again next week in such a shape as will allow of debate, and its supporters express confidence in its ultimate adoption. The idea of the Dominicans in case it carries is to choose a Convention of Deputies or delegates to pass upon the question, and the document at the State Department asserts that this body would ratify the action of our Congress by a large majority.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1869.

The New Railroad Bill.

As reported in the Senate on Saturday, is in eighteen long sections, and covers six lines of road, viz.: The Northern Pacific, from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound; the Atlantic and Pacific, from Springfield, Missouri, south west to Canadian river, and thence on the thirty-fifth parallel by Albuquerque to the coast; the Southern Pacific of California, from San Francisco to a junction with the thirty-fifth parallel line, near the eastern boundary of California; the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, from its present terminus to a junction with the through line at a point north west of Albuquerque; the Arkansas Valley, from Little Rock by Fort Smith to a junction with the through line at the crossing of the Canadian river, and the Oregon-Pacific, from Portland to the north head of Humboldt river, in Nevada. The aggregate length of these several lines is about five thousand miles. The Government aid is by lands, and a guarantee of interest on railway bonds. The land grant consists of the alternate sections on each side of the respective roads within twenty miles through territories and within ten miles among States. Each road gets one section per mile outright as soon as selected and approved by the President. The title of the remaining lands remains in the United States. Whenever twenty consecutive miles of the road are finished, government is to sell the lands bordering on that section for not less than two and a half dollars per acre in lawful money, the proceeds to be put in the treasury of the United States to the credit of the railway company, which in no event is allowed to buy or bid for the lands. The interest aid of the Government to the road is a six per cent. currency guarantee for thirty years on thirty thousand dollars gold bonds per mile. The bonds are to be issued and recorded by the Secretary of the Treasury, with coupons indorsed by the President of the United States, and payable half yearly, and the principal of these bonds constitutes a first lien upon the roads, rolling stock, and all other property. The Government undertakes to secure itself from loss in guaranteeing interest by retaining the proceeds of all sales of land, by covering into the Treasury all dues from the United States to the respective roads on account of transportation, &c., by requiring each company to pay over to the Treasurer of the United States half yearly ten per cent. of its gross receipts. From these three sources the Government is to draw in paying the coupons, and whatever remains of the land fund goes to the proper road. The ten per cent. of the gross receipts is to be paid into the Treasury ten days before each semi-annual instalment of interest becomes due, and whenever any road fails in this requirement, it is to be proceeded against under the bankrupt law. The first mortgage bonds on which it is guaranteed are to be delivered on completion and equipment of twenty-mile sections of the road, except that on the mountain portion of the Northern Pacific, two-thirds of the amount on each such section may be delivered when the road bed has been made ready for the ties. The provisions of the bill with respect to annual reports, rights of pre-emptors, &c., seem to be like those of other railroad bills. Each of the roads named in the bill is required to accept and assent to its provisions within six months or be debarred from sharing in its benefits. The vote in Committee on reporting the bill stood—Yeas: Conness, Ramsey, Stewart, Drake, Abbott and Rice. Nays: Howard, Sherman, Morgan, Wilson and Harlan.

The Treasury Printing Bureau.

The Joint Committee on Retrenchment will soon make their report on the affairs of the currency printing bureau of the Treasury Department. They are entirely satisfied that there has never been any over issue of either class of Government bonds, and the report will set at rest all stories on this point. They called on the printers for a full statement of all bonds ever printed or partly printed, and when this was obtained set out to trace the course of every one of these that was destroyed or reached private hands in the proper way. The work has been one of great labor and perplexity, but the committee have carried it to successful completion. There are a few bonds not yet regularly accounted for, but the committee do not conclude that any of them have been stolen. Inquiries of last week brought to light several of this kind, and it is presumed that the Treasury officials will be able to account for the others before the report is made. The aggregate amount of those about which there is now any doubt is so small that the committee are both gratified and surprised at the result of their inquiries. They will recommend some changes in the law and custom whereby the greater security can be attained in the future.

The Copper Tax.

The copper tariff bill, as it goes to the President for his signature, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act in lieu of duties heretofore imposed by law or articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the articles herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries the following specified duties and rates of duty; that is to say, on all copper imported in the form of ores, three cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper and on all black or coarse copper, four cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all old copper fit only for remanufacture, four cents per pound; on all old copper plates, bars, ingots, pig and in other forms, not manufactured or herein enumerated, including sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, five cents per pound; on copper in rolled plates, called brazier's copper, or sheets, rods, rivets, pipes and copper bottoms, all manner of copper articles, or articles of which copper shall be a component or chief value, not otherwise herein provided for, forty-five per centum *ad valorem*; provided, the increased duty imposed by this act shall not apply to any articles therein enumerated which shall have been in course of transit to the United States and actually on shipboard on the 19th of January, 1869.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1869.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The longest and hardest struggle in Congress for many years came to an end at a quarter before six this evening, when the Senate took its final vote on the pending constitutional amendment. The session of last night began at 7 o'clock and continued sixteen and a half hours, when a half hour's recess was taken and then at noon another session began and continued five and three-quarter hours. Mr. Fowler spoke from 10:30 last night till a little after one this morning, professing to be an earnest advocate of universal suffrage, and yet denouncing the suffrage amendment in the strongest terms. A running debate of an hour followed, in which Messrs. Hendricks, Doolittle, Morton, Whyte and Drake were the chief speakers, when Mr. Davis, who had already spoken four or five hours, got the floor and talked for another hour. Mr. Norton, the renegade Republican from Minnesota, spoke from 3:30 till six, and then from nine to ten. Mr. Wilson's brief speech soon after daylight was unusually good. Mr. Norton, after closing at six, disappeared for an hour, and his manner while speaking the second time seemed to indicate that he had been over to the corner restaurant for his breakfast. The debate of this afternoon was in part quite interesting, and some of the brief speeches were first rate. The Chinese question got into the discussion, and for a couple of hours there was an excited wrangle, in which the Senators from the Pacific slope said many hard things about Burlingame's new fellow-citizens. The galleries were well filled with spectators during the early part of the evening. About one hundred remained till eleven o'clock. At midnight the numbers had dwindled down to six women and thirty or forty men. By one o'clock the women had all gone home, and the occupants of the men's gallery counted eighteen. At daylight this morning three white men and five negroes were still looking down upon the assembled Senate. These soon went off for breakfast, but by nine o'clock a new audience began to gather, and at eleven o'clock there were a hundred persons in attendance. This afternoon the men's gallery was full and the women's gallery about one-third full. The long session on the whole was very orderly. There was some joking among members, but the jokes were not of the smutty kind, common in other days. The persons who have sometimes been censured for intoxication were all in their places sober enough to be members of Mr. Wilson's temperance society. Senators slept on the lounges in the chamber and cloak rooms a good deal, and while Mr. Norton made his first speech not more than a dozen were at any time awake. The Sergeant-at-arms' officers were alert, and whenever a vote was called, thirty-five or more members came flocking in from the ante-rooms, answered crisply to their names, and then disappeared to sleep, perchance to dream. Three of the reporters kept at their seats and worked in the gallery, from first to last, dozing when Fowler, Davis and Norton were speaking, and coming out fresh and jaunty to-night from the twenty-second hour's labor, as only journalists to whom day and night are as one. Between midnight and the adjournment this evening the roll was called twenty-four times. The joint resolution was got out of Committee of the Whole at 4:30 this afternoon.

The suffrage proposition, as adopted by thirty-one to twenty-seven, was moved by Mr. Wilson, and declares that no discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or religious creed.

The amendment of Mr. Morton, of Indiana, providing for the choosing of Presidential Electors by districts, which, by the way, it was alleged, has the support of General Grant, was first rejected by 29 to 27, then adopted by 27 to 20, and finally reaffirmed by 28 to 26. A good many Republicans were strongly opposed to it, and at one time it threatened to swamp the suffrage clause. It was not moved till four o'clock afternoon, and very little time could be given for debate thereupon.

Mr. Sumner's bill got but nine votes, namely: Edmunds, McDonald, Nye, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Wade, Wilson and Yates, while thirty-five Republicans are recorded against it. When the final vote on the joint resolution was reached, there came up a sharp struggle to get a separate call on each of the two propositions, (Wilsons and Morton's,) but Mr. Wade ruled the motion out of order; several Senators threatened to vote against the whole thing rather than accept Mr. Morton's, and for some minutes there was considerable private consultation. Had there been two months more of the session defeat would have come, but everybody saw at this period of the winter it was this or nothing, and so both propositions finally went through by 40 to 16, the Republicans who voted in the negative being Anthony, Corbett, Edmunds, Grimes and Sprague, and those present and not voting, or who left only a few minutes before, so as to avoid voting, being Sumner, Trumbull, Fessenden, Howard and Frelinghuysen. There is a good deal of talk this evening as to what the House will do with the joint resolution. The Morton article has not been discussed at all in that body, and the Wilson amendment contains a clause which was rejected over there by a very decided majority. The whole matter will probably have to go into committee of conference, and may not be settled for some days.

New Naturalization Laws.

The House Committee on Revision of Laws have agreed on a bill relative to naturalization, which they will report as soon as possible. It provides that hereafter all naturalization shall be done in the United States Courts; that Registers in Bankruptcy may take evidence, but shall not issue certificates; that all applicants for naturalization must give notice beforehand of their intention; that any citizen may appear before the court and state his objections to the naturalization of the applicant; that certificates of naturalization may be issued at the end of four years and six months thereafter. The purpose of the bill, it will be seen, is to make naturalization a judicial process.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1869.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was the scene, this afternoon, of one of the most disgraceful occurrences in American history. Partisans may apologise for it; those whom it covers with shame may attempt to palliate it, but the facts remain, and two thousand spectators will spread the tale from one end of the land to the other, in words that no power can efface, no honest tongue deny. The ceremony of counting the electoral vote drew out a great house. By eleven o'clock, all that part of the House open to the public was densely crowded. Long before noon every available inch was occupied. The score of door-ways were filled with men and women standing on tip-toe and in chairs, while up and down in the corridor and through the rotunda streamed hundreds and hundreds of persons, who could not even get near the doors of the Chamber. The audience represented the grace and culture, and dignity and intelligence of the country. The diplomatic gallery was filled with members of the foreign legations, while elsewhere, in one place or another, were nearly all the notabilities of the capitol and Washington society.

As soon as the journal had been read, the House opened its cloak rooms to the ladies who had not been able to get into the galleries. These were filled in five minutes and the irrepressible crowd at once, nobody objecting, pushed out into the Chamber and by one o'clock six or eight hundred ladies and gentlemen were standing or occupying seats in the back part of the hall. The audience, everybody admitted, was the finest ever gathered in the capitol of the nation—gathered there to do honor to the great captain exalted to the Presidency; gathered there to see how a mob of Congressmen can in one short half hour disgrace a people. It is useless to try and say who was among the spectators. It were easier to call the roll of those not there. The scene as one looked down and around from the vantage ground of the reporter's gallery was one not soon to be forgotten. The oldest of the journalists could recall nothing like it for brilliancy and high character.

The Senate came in at one o'clock, its presiding officer, with the Secretary and the Sergeant-at-Arms at its head, and the Senators following two and two, grave and dignified as became them. Seats had been provided for them at the right of the Speaker's desk, and to these they at once walked. Mr. Wade took a chair on the high platform with Mr. Colfax. The tellers stood at the desk of the reading clerk in front, Senator Conkling in the middle, with Representative Pruyn on his right, and Representative Wilson, of Iowa, on his left. At the right of Mr. Pruyn was Mr. Secretary Gorham, of the Senate. At the left of Mr. Wilson sat Mr. Clerk McPherson, of the House.

The joint convention of the two branches of Congress was called to order by Mr. Wade and the vote of New Hampshire was handed by Mr. Hill to Mr. Conkling. There was the certificate of the Governor as to the choice of the electors, and the certificate of the electors as to their meeting on the first Wednesday in December last, with a statement of the vote they had then cast. All these papers were read by Mr. Conkling in a clear and precise tone of voice. After that, except in the cases of Louisiana, Nevada and Georgia, the reading was omitted, and the tellers contented themselves with stating the vote as shown by the certificate of the electors.

The votes of States that were Republican in the election last fall were read by Mr. Conkling or Mr. Wilson, while to Mr. Pruyn was given the pleasure of declaring the Democratic votes. Messrs. Conkling and Wilson did their work with gravity and celerity. Mr. Pruyn rolled the name of Horatio Seymour on his tongue like a sweet morsel, and announced his votes with rich sonorousness, most delightful to hear. His manner in reading out the result in New York caused a buzz of gratified pleasure. With each succeeding vote he became more and more unctuous, so that when Delaware was reached, everybody recalling a notable scene in the impeachment trial, there was, as he began reading with all eyes turned upon him, a roar of laughter from one side of the chamber to the other, in which spectators, Congressmen and officials alike joined. The votes of fifteen States were announced, and then came Louisiana, to which Mr. Mullins, of Tennessee, the butt of the House, at once objected. A dozen persons were on their feet in an instant, with points of order, and a dozen more were about Mullins trying to persuade him to withdraw his objection. Mr. Wade, as in duty bound, declined to entertain any points of order, and Mr. Mullins declined to withdraw his objections, declaring that "he was going to make them 'ere Sentors go back to their own end of the Capitol."

The joint rule of the day was enforced. Mr. Wade directed the Senate to return to its chamber, and the House was left alone with the great audience now in the best of humor, and little anticipation of the shameful scene which was to occur two or three hours later.

Within half an hour both branches had voted without debate, and by large majorities, that the vote of Louisiana should be received, and the joint convention thereupon reassembled. It was known to many persons that Gen. Butler would raise a question of rejection when the vote of Georgia was called. It was the last one presented to the tellers, and at the instant Mr. Butler was on his feet, interposing an objection to its reception.

The scene which followed cannot be explained without a brief statement of the rules under which the joint convention acted, and by which the presiding officer was governed. Four years ago when the country was in its last struggle with the rebellion, in February, a few days before the second electoral vote for Mr. Lincoln was counted, the two houses of Congress each for itself adopted what is known as the twenty-second joint rule, the point of which is that if in counting the electoral vote any question shall arise about the vote of any State, the Senate shall at once retire to its chamber and each branch shall then decide the question at issue without debate. On Monday last each branch for itself, and by a very decided majority, adopted a new joint rule having sole and special reference to the vote of Georgia. It was moved in the Senate by Mr. Edmunds, and carried through the House by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. The House as everybody knows has admitted representatives from Georgia, while the Senate has as yet not acted on the question of admitting Senators from that State. Such being the situation, it was thought advisable, whether wisely or unwisely it is not now necessary to consider, to adopt a rule applicable to that State, and intended to practically settle in advance every question that might be raised with reference to counting its vote. This rule declared that the vote should be included in the summary, but that the presiding officer of the Joint Convention, in announcing the grand result, should state what it would be with this vote counted, and what it would be with it not counted. Everybody knew that this result would not be changed by counting or omitting to count the vote of Georgia, and this was thought to be a convenient and proper way to avoid the issue as to whether the State is or is not yet in the Union.

Mr. Butler's objection brought a score of members to their feet, three or four of whom interposed points of order. Mr. Wade's duty at this juncture was evident, for the rules explicitly declared how the issue should be met, and gives for him the exact language he should use before the Joint Convention. General Butler's manner was that of a bully, and his tone as defiant as could be. He insisted upon his objection, and in the confusion and excitement of the moment fairly faced down the presiding officer. Mr. Wade, not well versed in parliamentary usage, and desirous of not giving any cause of offense, allowed Butler's objections to be read by the teller. When this had been done, Mr. Wade decided that they could not be received for the reason that the two branches of Congress had precluded their reception by its rule of Monday. General Butler appealed from the decision, and when President Wade stated that no appeal could be taken in Joint Convention, Butler insolently appealed to the House to overrule this decision.

Mr. Wade seemed to see a storm brewing, and evidently to avoid trouble directed the Senate to retire, and announced that each branch of the joint convention would vote on the question presented by General Butler's objection. The House at once voted on the square issue of receiving or not receiving the vote of Georgia, and in defiance of the joint rule decided by a large majority to exclude it entirely, many members excusing their votes privately on the ground that the Georgia electors did not meet on the proper day, but one week too late.

The Senate had a stormy time over the question at issue, and did not decide it for more than an hour. A dozen resolutions were offered and rejected, and finally that of Mr. Edmunds was adopted. It was based on the assumption that neither branch alone could repeal the joint rule, and that as matters stood there was nothing to do but enforce it, and the presiding officer was, therefore, instructed on the part of the Senate not to entertain Butler's objection or any other objection or points of order.

The news of this action in the upper branch reached the House before it did the Senate, and General Butler and his cabal at once began preparations for a fight. The Senators at length filed in as before. Mr. Wade took his place, announced the reassembling of the joint convention, called attention to the rules governing it, and said he could not entertain General Butler's objection. There was a buzz throughout the galleries. Everybody saw Butler standing in his place. He was expected to protest, but probably not one of the great audience believed he would do what he did do. He threw up his head, pushed back his coat cuffs, squared himself before his desk, and in a loud voice shouted out an appeal from the decision of the presiding officer. Babel broke loose at once, and for half an hour by the clock reigned supreme. Mr. Wade had made one or two funny rulings during the day, but now, though excited, he clearly knew what he was about. He refused to entertain the appeal for the very sensible reason that, as Speaker Colfax clearly afterwards explained, no appeal in joint convention of this kind was possible. Having announced this decision, he directed the tellers to foot up the vote of the Electoral College.

Gen. Butler shouted out to the House to stand by its rights, and insolently demanded that the Senate should leave the chamber. In this action he was backed up by a considerable number of Republican members of the House. Mr. Wade rapped to order again and again, but the heaviest blows of his gavel were scarcely heard three yards away. The din and confusion of the chamber equalled that of the worst day of the drunken and maddened slaveholders. General Butler was gesticulating furiously, and throwing taunts across at the Senate which could be only half heard in the gallery above. Spectators on the floor were crowding down to the front, forgetful in the excitement of the moment of what was due to courtesy and privileges. Forty or fifty Republicans and a dozen Democrats were on their feet, each one adding his part to the disgraceful scene of Bedlam. Mr. Farnsworth, on one side of the chamber, was mixing in the fight with an intent not clearly seen, while tipsy Ingersoll, on the other side, was shouting across the area, evidently bent on preventing Farnsworth from doing something. Half a dozen Senators were trying to say something. Shanks was urging on the melee, evidently in Butler's interest, while Eldridge was crying out derisively, "Let us have peace," "Let us have peace."

Mr. Wade kept rapping with his mallet. Saulsbury sprang up to say something, but was pulled down by his friends. Van Horn, of Missouri, came to the front and shouted out "point of order." Somebody moved an adjournment *sine die*. Mr. Wood called for the Sergeant-at-arms. Several Senators were on the floor, and screaming at the top of their voices. Butler again flung up his arm across at the Senate, and cried out that the House wanted its chamber cleared of the interlopers. Mr. Doolittle sternly demanded that the joint rule should be executed by an announcement. "I object;" "I object." The older and more respectable Senators hung their heads and blushed for shame at the mob-like scene. The galleries hung over in amazement. The occupants of the diplomatic quarter sat silently, studying the lesson in Congressional manners.

General Banks tried to get the floor for a soothing speech. Mr. Wade rapped hard and swift with his ivory gavel. Mr. Doolittle again demanded the announcement of the result. Somebody on the Republican side in the back part of the Chamber, shouted: "We want the Senate to get out of here."

Mr. Conkling began the announcement, but was yelled down by Butler and his friends. Speaker Colfax sprang to his feet and declared that if there was any further resistance on the part of members of the House to the orders of the presiding officer, he would direct their instant arrest. Butler tossed up his head, and slowly settled into his seat. The Sergeant-at-arms walked over and stood by Ingersoll. Mr. Conkling rose, and read off the result of the vote. He was interrupted by considerable noise, but made himself heard. Mr. Wade declared Ulysses S. Grant elected President, and Schuyler Colfax Vice President for the next four years.

In a moment more, the joint convention was dissolved and the Senators were retiring from the chamber.

The last member of the upper branch had not got out of the chamber, before Butler was again on his feet, with a resolution protesting on the part of the House against the ruling of Mr. Wade in the joint convention, and declaring it an act of tyranny and oppression. Somebody objected to its reception, but Speaker Colfax overruled the objection. Some minutes were spent in restoring order, and then Gen. Butler spoke for half an hour sneering at Mr. Wade and the Senate, justifying his course, and appealing to the bad passions of his associates.

Speaker Colfax called Mr. Dawes to the Chair, and himself descended to the floor. He asked the privilege of correcting General Butler's statements, but Butler refused to yield and the Speaker was obliged to wait till he had finished. Mr. Shellabarger then got the floor and gave it to Speaker Colfax, who made a brief speech calling the attention of the House to two rules under which the Joint Convention had been acting, and rebuking in warm and dignified words the disorderly proceedings, saying that Mr. Wade's course was in strict accordance with the rules passed for his guidance by the two Houses; that he could not possibly have entertained Gen. Butler's appeal and asking that action on Butler's resolution be deferred till the members were in a calmer mood. Of all good things Schuyler Colfax has done, the making of this little ten minutes speech must be classed as among his best and most creditable acts. When he had closed Mr. Allison moved an adjournment, which was carried, and so the proceedings of the day came to an end.

The hearts of all good men must sicken with shame at the recital, but justice demands the strongest marks of condemnation, and will be content with nothing less than what is written. The afternoon's work was the work of a mob. There was so much confusion that men's voices could not be distinguished, and therefore it has not been possible to give names except in a few cases where persons made themselves specially prominent. At one time, for ten or fifteen minutes, not less than a hundred men—a few Senators, but mostly Representatives—were on their feet, shouting and gesticulating in the wildest manner. Something of the confusion was doubtless due to Mr. Wade's lack of knowledge in Parliamentary law and usage, but no ignorance of his duty on the part of the presiding officer could for a moment excuse or palliate the conduct of scores of members of the joint convention. The day which should have been one of peace for the honor of him whose watchword is "Let us have peace," was a day of gross violence, passionate disorder and mob insolence; a day to be remembered with averted head and the crimsoning of shame.

Acquitted of Attempted Arson.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANTON, O., February 10, 1869.

John M. Moyer, charged with attempted arson on the night of the 14th of January last, has just had his trial. An attempt was made to burn the building in which Moyer had a lot of apples stored, but the fire was discovered and extinguished before it had gained headway. It was found that crude oil had been sprinkled in different parts of the building, and a hole punched in the gas pipe. Moyer was arrested on suspicion, and the supposed motive to obtain insurance on the apples, which it was charged were insured for considerably more than their value. The jury was out seven hours and returned a verdict of not guilty.

Iron Making in Missouri.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONDALE, MO., February 8, 1869.

It may be an item of interest to your readers to know the following fact:

The Irondale furnace of Messrs. E. Harrison & Co., a hot blast charcoal furnace, 9½ feet bosh and 40 feet high, turned out 784 tons of pig iron of 2,268 pounds to the ton, from January 1st to 31st inclusive, being an average of 25⅓ tons per day for the thirty-one days. Who has or can beat it? X.

GUBERNATORIAL.

Governor John W. Geary, Senator Harry White, Hon. W. W. Ketchum, Hon. George V. Lawrence and Hon. G. A. Grow are mentioned as candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor.

The Republican Executive Committee of Westmoreland county held their meeting Tuesday afternoon, which was the largest and fullest held for a long time, and was entirely harmonious. Hon. John Covode was chosen Senatorial Delegate, and D. W. Shryock, of Greensburg, and Wm. J. Hitchman, of Mount Pleasant, Representative Delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions indorsing the administration of Governor Geary, and instructing the delegates to vote for and use all honorable means to secure his nomination, were unanimously adopted.

A correspondent of the Williamsport *Standard* suggests that Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county, would make an acceptable candidate for the Democracy.

Brick Pomeroy favors the nomination of General G. W. Cass by the Democracy for Governor of Pennsylvania, because the General was a warm friend of Pendleton in the Presidential contest last year.

◆

IT is trite that "men do not know how to value health till they lose it." It is the same with wealth. One says, "sir, I have not always been as you see me now. I have been in better circumstances." Perhaps so; but I do not consider, madam, that you were in better circumstances because once you wore silk and now you wear calico. Pride and vanity, dressed in silk, are not half so prosperous as meekness and gentleness dressed in the plainest garb, yea, in sack cloth.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Weekly Commercial.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Opinions of the Republican Press.

[illegible]

The Washington *Reporter*, of which James B. Kelly, Esq., late Speaker of the House, has become one of the editors, [illegible]

[illegible]

What the World is Coming to.

[illegible]

STATE NEWS.

[illegible]

John Barrett, a boy of eighteen years of age, [illegible]

[illegible]

Progress in Spain.

[illegible]

The Grant-Banks Orders.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE LAND OF DEATH.

The Small Pox in California.

[illegible]

How Londoners are Transported.

[illegible]

London Fogs and the Perils of London Streets.

[illegible]

The Ramie Plant.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 10, 1869.

The local money market is working about as it has done for the past week or so. [illegible]

—In the local stock market prices are held up strongly, [illegible]

—The great feature of the New York market was the advance in United States bonds. [illegible]

[illegible]

—Jay Cooke & Co., in their letter received by the Messrs. McVay, make the following general remarks: [illegible]

—In regard to the gold market, the *Herald* [illegible]

—The New York stock market showed a strong front throughout the day, [illegible]

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

[illegible]

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

[illegible]

—The conversion of coupon into registered bonds, [illegible]

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. [illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 10, 1869.

[illegible]

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

[illegible]

Groceries.

[illegible]

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, [illegible]

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 11, 1869.

[illegible]

LUBRICATING OILS.

Eclipse Winter Lubricating Oil	[illegible]
Eclipse Railroad Axle	[illegible]
Eclipse Machinery	[illegible]
Eclipse Spindle	[illegible]
Eclipse Tanners' Stuffing	[illegible]
Eclipse Tanners' Finishing Oil	[illegible]

Sales of Petroleum Free on Cars in the Oil Region February 9, 1869.

[illegible]

Provisions at Cincinnati.

From the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., we learn that the market for provisions during the past week has maintained its buoyant feeling and prices of all articles are higher and the tendency still upward. [illegible]

Boston Iron Market.

The market for pig iron is very quiet, and prices for jobbing and retail lots are unchanged. [illegible]

Grain Receipts.

The receipts of grain at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the month of January, 1869, compared with the same month of 1868, were as follows:

January, 1869.		January, 1868.	
Wheat	[illegible] cars	Wheat	25 cars
Corn	[illegible] cars	Corn	52 cars
Rye	[illegible] cars	Rye	10 cars
Oats	[illegible] cars	Oats	1 car
Barley	[illegible] cars	Barley	1 car
Total	[illegible] cars	Total	84 cars

[illegible]

Boston Copper Market.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 10, 1869.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle have been liberal since our last report, but the market has ruled dull and lower. There were on sale this morning about 50 car loads. The sales reported since Wednesday noon, February 3d up to noon to-day, were as follows, numbering in all 650 head:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
33	32,725	8 50	16	18,565	7 50
17	12,025	8 50	19	19,350	5 00 to 5 50
29	33,320	6 00 to 7 50	40	42,600	6 00
3	3,825	5 50	19	21,545	4 75
15	15,200	4 75	16	16,775	
15	15,400	8 50	27	29,950	6 75
6	5,450	4 75	15	15,225	6 12
4	3,425	4 75	17	18,925	6 25
19	16,100	4 75	20	15,650	4 50
24			18	18,390	5 25
47	53,750	8 25	53	57,200	
20	21,425	7 25	7	7,309	6 25
18	19,850		8	8175	5 50
26	28,225	6 50	18	181,256	75 to 7 25
17	20,060	7 62	34	41,100	7 62
8	11,050	7 50	16	19,990	7 75
15	19,000	7 50			

HOGS—The receipts have not been adequate to the demand, and prices have further advanced, with sales of two car loads reported at $11 50@11 55 ℔ 100 ℔s. There were on sale to-day about 9 car loads. We quote to-day the best hogs at $11@12 50. The market is always cleared out long before the close, and the tiptops are generally bought before unloaded. The sales since Wednesday noon sum up 11,127 head.

SHEEP—The supply has not been up to the usual quantity, and with a good shipping demand, prices have advanced a shade, especially for very choice. The greater portion of the sales were made at $6@6 50, with sales of several droves prime at $6 25@6 75, and one extra drove of fine Kentucky at $7 75 ℔ head. The sales since Wednesday noon last foot up 16,187 head.

SHIPMENTS EAST.

The following live stock was shipped for eastern markets from the Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, during the week ending February 6, 1869:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Monday	127	2,629	392	214
Tuesday	279	1,324	3,380	79
Wednesday	197	1,955	3,021	99
Thursday	1,058	1,310	2,781	68
Friday	832	2,767	2,049	115
Saturday	122	1,725	439	229
Totals	2,635	11,710	12,258	805

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 9, 1869.

CATTLE—The market ruled firm with a good demand; under the influence of a light supply, last week's prices were fully maintained, and in some instances an advance was obtained. The whole number offered did not exceed 725 head, about 100 head in excess of last week, and these were nearly all taken by city butchers. The current prices were $8 00@8 50 for prime to extra steers; $7 00@7 50 for medium, and $5 50@6 25 for stockers, the quality of the stockers being up to the usual average, the market being fairly supplied with the latter description.

SHEEP—The offerings may be set down at about 1,500 head, with a steady demand, and prime fat sheep sold at full prices, viz: $5 50@6 50 ℔ cwt, the offering as to quality being better than usual; inferior lots sold at a variety of prices, according to quality and condition.

HOGS—The market was well supplied, the demand was restricted to retail operations, prices ranging from $11@12 50@11 ℔ cwt.; at the latter figure buyers were shy, and took hold very sparingly, the packing in this vicinity being over.

LIVE STOCK AT CHICAGO.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle the past week were 5,809 head, against 4,541 head the previous week. The shipments were 2,798 head against 3,145 head the previous week. On Tuesday last the market opened flat and has ruled dull and unprofitable throughout the week. The supply, though liberal, was not so large as to cause alarm, but the unfavorable condition of the markets below, and the severe losses recently sustained by Eastern buyers, restricted the movements of shippers, and for the better grades of stock—of which the arrivals have been largely composed—prices have ruled sensibly lower. Droves which the previous week would have commanded $8 00@8 25 have been disposed of with difficulty at $7 75@8 00, while on fair to good second-class steers the decline has been even more marked, and the reduction in not a few instances amounting to fully 40@50c. The arrivals of fair to good butchers' stock and good stock steers have been unusually light in proportion to the upper qualities, and, with a reasonable active inquiry for these descriptions, prices, though a little lower during Tuesday and Wednesday, firmed up toward the close of the week, and sales made on Friday and Saturday do not include any material change from the prices current one week ago. New York, Boston and Albany buyers have been in regular attendance, but they have moved with unusual caution, and their purchases have been numerically small. A few of the best droves found their way into their hands at $7@7 75 for choice fat steers averaging from 1,250 to 1,400 ℔s, with a few transactions at $7 87@8 for something extra. There has been a moderate inquiry for fair to good second class steers for such points as Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and sales have dragged heavily at $6@6 75 for averages of from 1,150 to 1,200 ℔s. Fair to good stockers have sold readily at $4 25@5 50, and butchers' cattle at $3 50@5 50, according to quality. There is an increasing demand for springers, and prices are firmly held at $55@75 for good to choice cows, and at $25@40 for common to fair qualities. The closing prices were as follows:

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 ℔s and upwards	$7 00@7 50
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely-formed steers, and averaging 1,100 to 1,300 ℔s, at	6 25@6 75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s, at	5 50@6 00
Medium Class—Medium Steers and good cows, for city slaughter, and averaging 900 to 1,000 ℔s, at	4 25@5 50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 800 to 1,050 ℔s, at	4 25@5 50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3 50@4 00

HOGS—The receipts for the week were 16,452 head, against 17,196 head the previous week. The shipments were 10,913 head, against 10,839 head the previous week. The supply has fallen greatly below the wants of buyers, and under a brisk competition the market has been an excited and advancing one throughout. The steady advance in provisions insured an active demand from packers, while the upward turn that prices have recently taken in the East, created an urgent shipping demand, and between these two interests, all offerings were absorbed as fast as unloaded from the cars, at almost any price that holders had the hardihood to ask. The supply has been composed, in the main, of a low order of stock, there being comparatively few droves that would class above fair; still, very few have sold below $11 00 per 100 ℔s. On Saturday the market was active to the extent of the offerings, and strong at full prices, sales making at $11 50@12 25 for common to prime, strictly choice would have found buyers at $12 37½@12 50.

The closing prices for this week and for the corresponding week last year, were as follows:

	February 6, 1869.	Feb. 8, 1868.
Good to choice	$11 75@12 25	$7 50@8 00
Medium	11 00@11 60	6 75@7 25
Common	11 00@11 30	6 25@6 50

SHEEP—Receipts for the week 4,509 head, and shipments 742 head. The supply has been moderate, and prices have ruled steady and firm at $4 50@5 50 for good to choice, and at $3 00@4 00 for common to fair grades. Inferior descriptions are neglected at $1 75@2 50.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Receipts for the week, [illegible] beeves, [illegible] sheep and lambs, 11,844 hogs. The market for beef cattle ruled quite steady with a moderate demand from the date of our last report to the latter part of the week, when it was moderately active and heavy at 16 to 17c for inferior to extra steers. To-day the offerings were about 2,600 head and prices were heavy at 16@17c, with a moderate demand, chiefly for the better grades. The bulk of the offerings was common to fair. We quote extra 17c; prime 16½@16¾c; fair to good 16@17c; ordinary 12@14½c; inferior [illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—The market has been quite steady with a fair demand, chiefly for good stock, and moderate receipts. To-day the arrivals at all the yards were moderate, and the demand being fair, the market was firm at 7½@8c. Among the sales were 130 head Michigan sheep.

Swine—Owing to light arrivals the market last week was dull but firmer, closing Saturday at 12½@12¾c. To-day the arrivals were fair, being about 3,350 head, and prices were firmer, 12@12½c being demanded for common to prime grades. Dressed firm at 15@15½c for western, and 15½@16c for city.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Beef cattle in fair demand at an advance; 2,000 sold at 10@10½c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; 8@9c for fair to good; 6@7c gross for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales 4,000 at 6@8c gross. Hogs in demand at an advance; sales 2,300 head at $17 00@17 50 net.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, February 8.—The cattle market opens with the supply about the same as last week, but the average quality is better, and prices are ½c lower; sales 900 head at 6@9c, the outside for extra choice fat steers, averaging about 1,150 ℔s. Sheep are in moderate demand at 6@8c, an advance of ¼@½c. Dressed hogs firm at 15½@15¾c.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, February 8.—Beef cattle—Receipts 280 head; supply very small, but prices not changed materially. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,449 head; sales at 6@9c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Cotton scarcely so firm; sales 3,500 bales at 30½@30¾c for middling uplands, chiefly at 30½c. Flour—Receipts 7,800 bbls; flour irregular, unsettled and a shade lower; sales 5,900 bbls at $5 60@6 25 for superfine State and Western; $6 70@7 05 for extra State; $6 45@7 35 for extra western; $7 45@8 75 for white wheat extra; $6 60@8 65 for R. H. O.; $7 50@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do, closing quiet. Rye flour without decided change; sales 3,000 bbls at $5 25@7 20. Corn meal quiet. Whisky—sales 50 bbls western at 98c free. Receipts of wheat 1,330 bush; wheat scarcely so firm; prices, however, are without decided change; sales 47,000 bush at $1 58@1 61 for No 2 spring in store and delivered; $1 71 for No. 1 do delivered; $1 86 for amber Indiana and winter amber Iowa; $2 for white California. Rye dull and heavy. Barley quiet; sales 25,000 bush Canada West at $2 16. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 8,685 bush; more active and 2@3c better; sales 94,000 bush at 90@92c for new mixed western; $1 01½@1 03½ for old do in store; $1 04 for old do delivered. Receipts of oats 1,724 bush; oats opened dull but closed firmer; sales 72,000 bush at 72@76c for western in store; 77@77½c for do afloat. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; sales 700 hhds Cuba at 11¾@12½c. Molasses dull. Petroleum firmer at 15@15½c for crude, and 27¾@28c for refined bonded. Hops quiet at 15@25c for American. Linseed oil quiet at $1 03@1 05, in casks and bbls. Leather—Hemlock sole firm at about previous prices. Coal—domestic $6 50@8 50 by cargo; foreign quiet at $10 for New Castle gas, and $16 for Liverpool house cannel. Wool—unchanged; sales 30,000 ℔s at 45@50c for domestic fleece; 35@45c for pulled. Spirits turpentine 57@58c. Sheathing copper 38c; ingot copper firmer at 26@27c for Baltimore, and 26@27½c for Detroit and Lake Superior. Pig iron $40 for Scotch and $36@40 for American. Bar a little more active at $85@92 50 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at 10½@11c for Russia. Nails rather more active at 5½@5¾c for cut, 6½@6¾c for clinch, and 27@30c for horseshoe. Pork dull and decidedly lower; sales of 600 barrels at $32 50@33 for new mess; $32@32 25 for old do; $26 50@27 for prime mess; $29@31 25 for prime mess; also 1,500 barrels new mess, seller March to May, at $32@32 25. Beef steady; sales of 140 barrels at $9@16 50 for new plain mess, and $14@19 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales of 130 tierces at $27@32 for prime mess, and $33@37 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales of 90 barrels at $30@38. Cut meats quiet; sales of 300 packages at 14½c for shoulders, and 18@19½c for hams. Dressed hogs heavy and lower at 14½@15½c for western, and 15@16½c for city. Middles quiet and firm; sales of 90 boxes at 16c for Cumberland cut, and 17½c for long clear. Lard heavy and a shade lower; sales 600 tcs at 19½@20½c for steam, and 21@21½c for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 24@35c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 16@19c. Freights to Liverpool quiet; engagements per steamer for 10,000 bush corn at 6½d.

LATEST.—Flour closed with a moderate demand and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate export demand for spring. Rye $1 48@1 49 for western. Oats steady at 76c for western in store. Corn firm at 90@92c for new mixed western, and $1 03@1 04 for old do in store and afloat. Pork dull at $32 37@32 50 for new mess, cash and regular, and $33 for future delivery. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady and in moderate inquiry. Bacon quiet and scarcely so firm. Lard dull and heavy at 19½@20½c for fair to prime steam. Eggs steady at 28@32c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, February 10.—Flour—city ground spring lower; No. 1 held at $6 75. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet; small sales of new at 77@78c on track. Rye $1 24 in store. Barley held at $2 10 for Canadian. Seeds firm; sales 10 cars medium clover on private terms, asking $9 75; timothy $3 30. Pork held at $34. Lard—holders ask 21½c. Highwines nominally unchanged.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—Cotton market quiet; low middling 27@27½c; good ordinary 25½c; stock 4,780 bales.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.				
Acetic	℔	27	@	30
Citric	℔	1 35	@	1 40
Oxalic	℔	36	@	38
Tartaric	℔	80	@	85
Alcohol	gall	2 29	@	2 35
Aloes.				
Cape	℔	26	@	29
Socot	℔	95	@	1 05
Am. Carb	℔	24	@	26
—Aqua	℔	10½	@	14
Annotta	℔	80	@	90
Ashes Pot	℔	9	@	10
—Soda	℔	4½	@	5
Bal. Copa	℔	95	@	1 00
BayRum	gal	4 50	@	6 00
Bark.				
Casia	℔	96	@	1 05
Cinch r'd	℔	1 65	@	1 75
" Pale	℔	70	@	85
" Com	℔	45	@	65
Black Lead.				
American	℔	5	@	6
East Ind	℔	13	@	16
German	℔	7	@	9
Blue Mass	℔	60	@	62
Blue Vitr	℔	14	@	15½
Borax ref	℔	40	@	42
Brims roll	℔	6	@	7
—Flor Sul	℔	8½	@	9½
CalomelA	℔	1 05	@	1 10
—English	℔	1 60	@	1 65
Camp ref	℔	1 30	@	1 35
Canthar's	℔	1 90	@	2 00
Cham. Ger	℔	35	@	40
—Roman	℔	55	@	65
Chlorof'm	℔	1 60	@	1 70
Cloves	℔	48	@	50
Cochineal	℔	1 35	@	1 40
Con lye	case	8 00	@	8 25
Copp'ras	bbl	7 50	@	8 00
CreamTar	℔	40	@	55
Cubebs	℔	44	@	48
Cudbear	℔	25	@	44
Emery En	℔	12	@	15
El Nit sps	℔	50	@	55
—Sulph	℔	90	@	98
Ext Logw	℔	14½	@	15
—Liq Cala	℔	45	@	55
—Italian	℔	45	@	50
—Sicily	℔	25	@	28
Fustic chi	℔	3½	@	4½
Galls Alep	℔	47	@	52
Gum.				
Arabic sts	℔	52	@	58
" White	℔	85	@	1 00
Myrrh T'k	℔	65	@	70
Shellac	℔	53	@	64
Trag s'rts	℔	50	@	55
" Flake	℔	1 40	@	1 50
Hoffm'sA	℔	52	@	55
Indigo Ma	℔	1 50	@	1 60
—Span fl't	℔	1 66	@	1 70
Iodine res	℔	7 31	@	7 56
Junip Ber	℔	7	@	8
Log Chipd	℔	3	@	4
Mace	℔	1 60	@	1 65
Madder	℔	22	@	24
Magne cal	℔	75	@	1 50
—Carb	℔	30	@	55
MannaSF	℔	1 60	@	1 65
Morph sul	℔	14 25	@	14 50
Nutm No 1	℔	1 56	@	1 66

Oil.				
Bergamot	℔	6 00	@	9 50
—Castor	gal	3 15	@	3 35
—Cinnam	℔	4 50	@	4 75
—Cloves	℔	3 90	@	4 20
Oil.				
Cod livr	gal	2 25	@	2 50
Lemon	℔	5 35	@	5 75
Lard c	gal	1 60	@	1 80
—Cincin	gal	1 40	@	1 70
Linseed	gal	1 07	@	1 12
Neats f	gal	1 35	@	1 45
Olive	gal	3 25	@	3 35
—quarts	doz	7 75	@	15 00
—pints	doz	4 85	@	5 00
Origan	℔	80	@	1 00
Pepper't	℔	6 00	@	6 50
Rosemary	℔	1 50	@	3 25
Sassafras	℔	1 90	@	2 00
Sperm	gal	2 95	@	3 10
Tanners	gal	1 00	@	1 15
Whale	gal	1 40	@	1 50
Winteg'n	℔	5 75	@	6 25
Opium Ty	℔	21 50	@	21 75
Phosphos	℔	1 20	@	1 25
Pl Paris	bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Potass.				
Bi chrom	℔	21	@	23
Chlorate	℔	55	@	82
Iodide	℔	5 65	@	5 85
Prus Yel	℔	46	@	48
" Red	℔	1 05	@	1 10
Putty	℔	5½	@	6½
Quin sulp	oz	2 35	@	2 45
Rosin	bbl	6 25	@	6 65
Root.				
Gentian	℔	11	@	13
Gingr E I	℔	27	@	29
" Jamca	℔	33	@	35
Ipecac	℔	3 25	@	3 50
Jalap	℔	2 50	@	2 65
Liquorice	℔	13	@	28
Rhub E I	℔	2 70	@	3 50
Sars Hon	℔	65	@	67
Senega	℔	65	@	70
Valeri En	℔	60	@	63
" Germ	℔	25	@	27
Sal Ammo	℔	16	@	17
—Epson	℔	5	@	5½
—Soda	℔	3½	@	4
Seed.				
Canary	bus	7 75	@	8 50
Hemp	bus	4 50	@	5 00
Cardamn	℔	5 45	@	5 60
Mustard	℔	17	@	19
Senna Al	℔	50	@	54
" E In	℔	25	@	30
Soda.				
Bi Carb	℔	7½	@	8½
Caustic	℔	8	@	9
Soap Cast	℔	20	@	23
—Cast wh	℔	28	@	31
Starch	℔	8	@	8½
Sugar L'd	℔	43	@	46
Sumac Sic	℔	11	@	12
Terra Jap	℔	9	@	10½
Turp spe	gal	70	@	78
Varnish.				
Copal	gal	2 80	@	4 00
Japan	gal	1 20	@	1 83
Damar	gal	3 40	@	3 65
Ven Red	℔	4	@	4½

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

The receipts of raw are more liberal but are principally absorbed by deliveries on sales of a fortnight ago to arrive. There is scarce any accumulation of stock in commission hands and prices are well sustained for all descriptions of standard irons. Sales of the week have been somewhat restricted from want of desirable medium grades of both foundry and forge descriptions.

The sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Bituminous C. S.	26,500	1,894
Anthracite	1,220	1,139
Allegheny Coke	1,400	100
Charcoal		155
Total	29,120	3,179

We are reported sales to-wit:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons Foundry, to arrive	$39 00—4 mos.
500 tons Open Grey Forge, to arrive	38 75—5 mos.
100 tons Open Grey Forge, to arrive	39 00—4 mos.
100 tons Close Inferior Forge, at furnace	priv. terms.
500 tons Mottled and Close Grey, to arrive	37 25—cash.
50 tons White and mottled	37 00—cash.
141 tons Foundry	40 00—6 mos.

Charcoal.

30 tons Hanging Rock Foundry	$45 00—6 mos.
125 tons " "	41 50—4 mos.

Anthracite.

70 tons No. 1 Anthracite	$48 00—4 mos.
80 tons No. 3 "	39 50—cash.
70 tons White at Furnace	30 00—cash.
200 tons Neutral Forge	40 00—4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 Gray Forge	38 50—cash.
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	41 00—cash.
50 tons Inferior grade	37 00—6 mos.
300 tons No. 2 Neutral to arrive	42 00—4 mos.
556 tons Close Gray and Mottled, to arrive	38 00—60 d'ys

Allegheny Coke.

60 tons Red Bank	$38 00—6 mos.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

Prices are firm at the card rates which are unchanged. We quote card rates as follows:

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3¾@ 4½
Horse Shoe	5¼
Heavy Band	4½@ 5¾
Hoop and Light Band	5 @ 9¾
Round and Square	3¾@ 7¾
Oval	4½@ 5
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@ 5¾
Boiler Iron	5½@ 9
Tank Iron	5¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ ℔ extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4½@ 4¾
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20 and 25 ℔s to the yard	4 @ 4¾
Nail Rods	8¾@10
Coal Screen Iron	5¼@ 6¾

		American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron,	10 to 17	5¼	6¾	9
" "	18 to 24	5¾	7¾	9½
" "	25 to 26	6	7¾	9¾
" "	27	6¼	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ ℔ extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$5 00
8d and 9d " "	5 25
6d and 7d " "	5 50
4d and 5d " "	5 75
3d "	6 50
2d "	7 75
3d fine "	7 75
2d fine "	8 75
¾ lining "	9 50
Clinch "	6 75
Cut Spikes	5 25
Cut Boat Spikes	5 75

Barrel Nails—⅞ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50, 1⅛ in, $6 75; 1¼ in, $6 50; 1⅜ in, $6 00; 1½ in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ℔ keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

There has been a good demand for window glass, with a fair stock in the hands of manufacturers, ample to meet the demand. There is, however, no disposition to reduce rates. Small sales at 40@45 per cent. off the list. By car load at 50 per cent. off. Country brands can be purchased at a reduction of 5@10 per cent. on above rates.

The card rates are as follows:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 50	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	6 00	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		8 00
13 by 18 to 16 by 24		8 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		10 00
20 by 30 to 24 by 30		12 00
24 by 30 to 24 by 36		13 00
26 by 36 to 30 by 44		15 00
30 by 45 to 32 by 45		16 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBL ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℔ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	28 00
Third Common	22 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	35 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	33 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	46 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 50
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℔ dozen	$ 5 50
Shaker " 2, "	3 25
Hurl " 1, "	5 50
Hurl " 2, "	4 50
Braid " 1, "	5 50
Braid " 2, "	4 50
Round " 1, "	4 25
Round " 2, "	3 25
Western common	3 25
Broom corn, prime, ℔ ton	350 00
Broom corn, common, ℔ ton	280 00
Broom handles, ℔ 1,000	20@30
Swallow brooms, ℔ dozen	6 50

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

There continues a large demand for crackers, but prices have not undergone much change for some time past. We quote Marvin's card rates as follows:

Boston Crackers	10¼		Cream Crackers	30
Wine "	11¾		Graham Wafers	11¾
Soda "	10¾		Milk Biscuit	11¾
Oyster "	10		Ginger Snaps	17
Water "	9½		Pilot Bread	9
Butter "	10¾		Extra Pilot	10¾
Sugar "	12		Cracker Meal	10
Dyspepsia "	12		Almond Nuts	20
Jumbles	20		Novelty Crackers	20
Lemon Biscuit	16		Scotch Biscuit	16
Ginger Cakes	17		French Crackers	30

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

The following are the Pittsburgh current rates:

I C, 10x14	$13 25
I X, 10x14	16 25
I XX, 10x14	20 25
I C, 12x12	13 75
I X, 12x12	16 75
I C, 14x20	14 25
I X, 14x20	17 25
I XX, 14x20	21 25
I C, roofing, 14x20	13 00
I X, roofing, 14x20	16 00
Bar Tin, ℔ ℔	45c
Straights, ℔ ℔	44c
Banca, ℔ ℔	46c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Spelter	18c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	$ 72@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Union Twist	71@ 75	Ladies' Twist	$1 00@1 10
Flounders	70@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 00
Tine	65@ 70	Scotch Snuff	75@ 78
Navy	80@ 70	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Young America	90@1 00	Rappee Snuff	65@ 75
Louisville Navy	75@ 80	Cut and Dry	30@ 32
Richmond do	70@ 72		

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

Below we give Livingston & Co.'s price list for Drum's Patent Shutter Hinge, Sash Pulley, &c.:

No. 0	Ex. heavy strap brick house.		℔ doz	$4 50
" 1	Heavy do	do	do	4 00
" 2	do	hook and eye	do	3 75
" 3	Light strap frame house		do	3 50
" 4	do	hook and eye	do	4 00
Weights, ℔ ℔				3¼

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

The market continues inactive, but with a steady demand for all staple fabrics.

Heavy brown sheetings are in moderate demand and firm at 16½c for Penn Mills, Anchor A and Eagle Extra. There is no accumulation of these goods—all the above brands being sold close up to production.

There is no change in prints since our last report, the demand for new styles continue good and full, outside prices are easily obtained for such. We hardly think the trade will see lower prices this season for choice colors and popular brands.

Ginghams are in moderate demand at from 15 to 18¾, and as yet have not the proportionate advance in price with other classes of cotton goods.

No change in Delaines; all medium styles same as last reported.

We presume our jobbers will "stock up" with spool cotton while the war among the manufacturers rages. We do not think it will be as low for the next year as *now*. Clark & Coates' has been jobbed as low as 90c.

Below we give our jobbers' prices for standard and light brown sheetings, prints, &c.:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	16½c	Juniata B	14½c
Anchor A	16½c	Juniata C	14½c
Eagle Extra	16½c	Duquesne	14½c
Conewago	14½c	Glencoe	14½c
Idaho	16c	Pennsylvania	13½c
Nonatook	16c	Magnolia	13½c
Pittsburgh Family	15½c	Allegheny	13c
Walnut Creek	15½c	White Fawn	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	14	Mourning	13
Merrimack W	15½	American	13½
Spragues	14	Orientals	13½
Dunnells	13½	Gloucester	13½
Conestoga	13½	Amoskeag	13½
Lancaster	13½	Troy	7
Wamsutta	10	Allen Pinks	14½
Shirtings	13½		

DELAINES.

Pacific	20@21c	Hamilton	20@21c
Manchester	20@21c	Armures	22c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Waumee	16
Gloucester	16	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	16		

TICKS.

Conestoga P. M. B	33c
Gold Medal	28c
Conestoga C. T	25c
Conestoga C. C. A	23c
Kellyville F	16c

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS.

Allegheny 2 bush	43c
Penn Mill 2 bush	45c
Penn Mill 2½ bush	53c
Penn Mill 3 bush	62c

CARPET CHAIN, ETC.

Penn Mill long reel assorted colors	53c
Penn Mill long reel white	45c
Penn Mill cotton twine	45c
Penn Mill Batting	25c

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

Geo. H. Anderson & Co.'s report of our market indicates a better feeling among the trade in anticipation of an early and lively spring business. Since our last report there has been a decided improvement in certain branches. Harness and Rough Slaughter are both moving off freely, with a tendency to advance. Prime lots of light and spready, and lots suitable for harness, are in good demand, and will bring outside quotations.

We notice from our reports from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and in fact all the principal cities, both east and west, considerable animation in leather and hides, and in most cases an advance in prices. The New York red leather market is well cleaned out of prime stock, and a very good demand for light weights of second grade sole. Prime middle weight B. A. sole has advanced about 2c ℔ ℔; other stock in proportion.

Hides are active, and prime lots are getting scarcer as the grubby season is at hand. Prices are firm, and good lots readily command outside quotations.

Tanner's Oil has advanced from five to ten cents per gallon since the first of January in Boston, and we have altered our quotations here to correspond. The opinion among oil dealers prevails that oil will maintain a high figure during the season. The reasons given are a light stock in store and a short *catch*.

Annexed are the revised market quotations:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	40a41c	Extra shaved h'r's	47c
Oak sole, middle and light	41a42c	Black bridle ℔ doz	85a90
Rough oak	35a40½c	Fair bridle ℔ doz	60a70
Finished calf	$1 30a1 60	Saddler's skirting	47a49c
Waxed upper ℔ ft	28a30c	Shoe skirting	44a46c
Wax kip	70a90c	Red sole B. A.	32a33c
Band leather	45a46c	Red sole Orinoco	29a31c
No. 1 oak harness	45a46c	No. 1 pad skins ℔ doz	[illegible]

HIDES.

Green salted	13a13½c	Tanners' oil, best bank	$1 10
Green Butchers	9a10 c	Tanners' oil, straits	1 15
Dry Flint	24a28 c	Calcutta Slaughter	
Tallow No. 1	11½a12½c	Kip	$2 25a2 50
Green Calf	15a17c		

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

The card rates are as follows:

Manilla cordage	21½
do do 12 thread	22
do do 6 and 9 thread	22
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	34½
do do tarred	25
do lath twine, tarred	25
do hay, stave and leather twine	29½
Sisal rope	19½
do lath twine, tarred	19½
do hay, stave and leather twine	29½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	14@16
Cotton rope	60@75
Houseline, marline and hambroline	25@28
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	22
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@35
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	55
American hemp oakum	
American Navy Oakum	10
do do best	11
Caulking cotton	19@22

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

The following are the current quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 ℔ in oil	13 c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 ℔ in oil	13½c
Fancy brands from	7½@12½c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	12½c
Orange Mineral	13½@14 c
Pure Red Lead	11 @12 c
Painters' Red Lead	10½@11 c
Litharge	11 @12 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	12 @14 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	7½@12 c
Putty	5 @5½c

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

The copper market is firm on account of the prospects of a duty being placed on the raw material, as now before Congress. We quote:

Braziers' Coppers 30x60 inches	35c
Bolt Coppers	35c
Sheathing 14x48 inches, by case	32@33c
Copper bottoms, in large quantities, with 5 ℔ cent. off	40c
Ingot Copper	29c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

The following are the current prices, as reported by one of our largest manufacturers:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ¾ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	13c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	11c
Best refined German plow steel	12c
Puddled do do	9c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 135¼@135⅜.

NEW YORK, February 10—P. M.

MONEY.

Money is rather more active, but in ample supply, at 6@7 per cent. on call.

STERLING

After declining to 109⅛@109¼, closed firmer with prime bills at 109⅜@109½.

GOLD

Closed firmer; opened at 135, fell to 134⅞, and closed at 135¼@135⅜.

The *Express* says within the past two weeks over ten millions of Government bonds have been shipped abroad, and in addition to the gold sold against them, it is estimated at least three times as much has been sold "short" in anticipation of a break in the premium. Loans are made at 1@7 per cent. and 1-32 for carrying. The *Post* says a powerful combination has purchased ten or fifteen millions, which they threaten to withdraw from circulation, and thereby force an advance. Transactions to-day were heavy, the clearances reaching about ninety-five millions. Only $18,000 is yet engaged for shipment to-morrow.

GOVERNMENTS

Were active and buoyant during the day, and closed strong. The '67s were the feature, though '62s and '65s were also active. Coupons '81, 113½@113¾; do '62, 113⅞@114; do '64, 110⅜@110½; do '65, 112⅛; do new, 109⅝@109¾; do '67, 109⅞@110; do '68, 110@110⅛; 10-40s, 106@106⅛. The Union Pacific bonds are selling rapidly. A leading Philadelphia house yesterday took $100,000 at par and accrued interest.

STATE BONDS

Quiet and steady, Tennessees being exceptionally active and weak on the reported introduction of a bill in the Legislature to further increase the bonded. Missouris 85@85½; old Tennessees 66@67; new 65@65½; North Carolinas, 62@62½; Virginias, 62@63; Louisiana levees 68, 87.

STOCKS

Dull but in the main firm at a general advance. The features were Pacific Mail, which fluctuated between 114½ and 117, and closed at 115; Michigan Southern, Ohio and Mississippi, Northwestern, Canton, Mariposa preferred and Western Union. Express shares also were higher. The Mining Board rejected, 36 against 22, a proposition to call Erie. The new independent Board held a meeting to-day, but transacted no business, and adjourned until Saturday.

5:30 PRICES.

Cumberland, 37@38; American Express, 48½@48¾; Adams, 63½@69; United States, 62; Merchants Union, 18½@19; Quicksilver, 23¾@24; Canton, 63¼; Pacific Mail, 115@115¼; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅞@38; Hartford and Erie, 28; Mariposa, 8½@9; do preferred, 27½@28½; New York Central, 163¼@163⅜; Erie, 36⅝@36¾; Hudson, 136½@137; Harlem, 137@138; Reading, 94½@94¾; Terre Haute, 40@41; do preferred, 67@68; Wabash, 69⅜@69¾; do preferred, 78@80; Ft Wayne, 118@118½; Ohio and Mississippi, 35⅜@35½; Michigan Central, 119@119½; Michigan Southern, 96⅝@96¾; Illinois Central, 139@140; Pittsburgh, 92½@92¾; Toledo, 104⅞@104½; Rock Island, 132½@132¾; Northwestern, 84; Chicago and Alton, 153; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 46; Dubuque and Sioux City, 101; St. Joseph, 100@100⅛; Lake Shore, 103½.

The Hartford and Erie have leased the Norwich and Worcester road for ninety years, agreeing to pay ten per cent. free of all tax on capital stock.

It is stated a considerable amount of gold bonds of the Rock Island and Rockford road have been sold in Europe.

MINING SHARES.

Gregory $2 50; Smith and Parmelee, $1 55.

COPPER STOCKS.

Coppers at Boston:—Calumet 25; Copper Falls 16½; Franklin 18½; Hecla 76; Hancock 5; Minnesota 2½; Quincy 28.

Receipts at Sub-Treasury, $1,826,228; payments, $1,262,898; balance, $86,799,173. Exports, except specie, for the week, $2,660,313.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Dry Goods—There is no change to notice in this branch of trade. Business is slowly increasing, and prices are generally firm in sympathy with all raw material. Heavy brown sheetings are buoyant at 16½@17c for best makes, and heavy shirtings 14@14½c. Light prints of standard makes are steady at 13½@14½c, the latter an extreme, and medium dark styles at 13c for popular brands. Lonsdale and Masonville bleached muslins are firm and salable at 18@18½c; Tuscarora at 22c; New York mills 27½@28c, and mous delaines 20c. Spring shawls of Columbia and Ristori brands are being opened, the former at $5 50, the latter nominally at $3 75. Both the styles are in handsome display, chiefly in plain gray center effects.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—Tobacco active at full prices. Cotton—Nothing transpired. Hemp—Undressed sold at $125@150. Flour quiet and firm at $5 25@6 10 for superfine, $6 25@6 75 for X; $6 50@6 75 for XX. Wheat steady and firm at $1 50@1 75 for fair to strictly prime fall; $1 85@2 00 for choice to fancy; spring scarce at $1 32@1 34 for No. 2. Corn unchanged at 72@76c. Oats firm at 65@68c. Barley firm at $1 85@2 10. Rye firm and better at $1 25@1 28. Whisky advanced to 92c. Pork steady and firm on spot at $34 on spot; $33 50 buyer 10th March; $33 75, seller April. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged, but less active; packed shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 16½c; dry salted 17½c. Bacon dull and unchanged at 15c for shoulders; 17½c for clear rib sides; 18½c for clear sides. Lard firm; prime tierce held at 20½c. Hogs—No sales; extra heavy held at 11¾c; packed to date 290,000. Cattle weak at 3½@7½c gross.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 10, 1869.

EXCHANGE—Less firm at ⅛ premium selling, and ⅛ off buying.

FLOUR—Active at $5 50@6 37½ for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet, firmer and ⅛@¼c higher; sales of No 1 at $1 22½@1 24: No 2 at $1 16@1 16¼, closing at $1 16@1 16¼; sales since 'Change at $1 16¼.

CORN—Firmer and ½@¾c higher; sales of new at 57½@58½c, and no grade at 53@53½c, closing at 58½c for new; sales of No 1 at 69½c, seller May; new at 58c, seller last half of February, and 58½c seller March.

OATS—Quiet, stronger and ½c higher; No. 2 52@53c, and rejected at 49@49½c, closing at 52½@53c for No. 2.

RYE—In fair request and 1@2c higher; sales of No. 2 at $1 18@1 19, and No. 2 at $1 16, closing at $1 18@1 19 for No. 1.

BARLEY—Quiet and 1@2c lower; sales of No. 2 at $1 91@1 92, cash, and $1 90 seller last half of February, closing at $1 90 cash.

HIGHWINES—Firm and moderately active; sales at 93c, closing with buyers at 93c and sellers at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork declined 25@50c, closing steady at $32 50@32 75. Lard ¼c lower, closing at 19½@20c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and 15@50c lower, closing at $13@13 50 for fresh, and $13 75 for frozen lots, dividing on 200. Live dull, heavy and drooping at $11@11 50 for common to fair; $11 75@12 37½ for good to extra.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and weak at $5@6 12½ for cows and light steers, and $6 62½@7 50 for good to choice shipping.

CHICAGO, February 10—10 P. M.

In the afternoon wheat was in fair demand and higher; sales of No 2 spring at $1 16¾ on spot; $1 16¾, seller last half. Corn dull and nominally firm. In the evening wheat was still firm, closing with sellers of No 2 at $1 16¾. Corn inactive and nominally higher.

Provisions moderately active but weak; sales 500 bbls mess pork, buyer the month, at $33; 600 tierces lard, seller March, at 20c; 60,000 ℔s short clear at 16½c cash; 40,000 ℔s Cumberland on private terms, supposed to be 14½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 10.—Flour dull; city made XXX white $11 00@11 25; XX amber $9 50@9 75; XX red winter $8 25@8 50; XX spring $7 55@8 00; country made XX red and amber $7 50@8 00; XX spring $7 00@7 50; XX white $9 25@10 00. Wheat—No. 1 red winter held at $1 66; No. 2 do $1 55. Corn—sales 2 cars at 69c. Oats held at 63c. Petroleum very firm; crude held at $8 25 ℔ bbl; refined 34½@35c for standard white, and 33½@34c for prime light straw to white in large lots.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 10.—Sales 189 hhds tobacco; market active; lugs to wrappers, $4 50@25 25; cutting, $16 50@20. Cotton, 28@29c. Mess Pork, $34. Lard, 21c. Bacon shoulders, 15½c; clear rib sides, 18½c; clear sides, 18¾c; bulk shoulders, 14c; clear rib sides, 17½c; clear sides, 17¾c, all packed. Superfine flour, $5 75@6 25. Wheat, $1 70@1 75. Corn, 63@65c. Oats, 63@65c. Rye, $1 42. Whisky, 94@95c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 10.—Flour inactive. Wheat dull; good to choice, $2 20@2 30. Corn firm; prime white 90@93c; yellow 85@87c. Oats 70@75c. Rye $1 50@1 55. Mess Pork firm at $34. Bacon firm; rib sides 17⅛@18c; clear rib 18⅜@19c; shoulders 15¼@16c; hams 21c. Lard firm at 21c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 10.—Flour steady; prices unchanged. Wheat lower at $1 19¼ for No. 1, and $1 14 for No. 2. Oats quiet and steady at 54c for No 2. Corn active at 56@60c for new. Rye steady at $1 13 for No. 1. Barley firm at $1 85@1 90 for No. 2. Provisions dull and weak; city mess pork $32 50@33 00. Dressed hogs lower at $13 50@14 50.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 10.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; amber $1 67; No. 1 white Michigan 2c lower at $1 80. Corn—new 15c better, 65c; rejected 65@65½c. Oats 1c lower, at 61c. Rye steady. Barley—No. 1 State 10c better; sales at $2; Canada held at $2 20. Dressed hogs a shade lower and moderately active at 14c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 10.—Cotton firm but quiet at 29c; receipts 712 bales; exports 2,183 bales. Flour steady; super $7@7 50. Corn 75@77c. Oats 78@80c. Hay $25. Bran $24@25. Pork $35. Lard 21@22c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 14@14½c; sides 18c. Dressed hogs 13@13½c.

Look Out, Don't Touch It,

Unless in pure white wrappers, both Wolcott's PAIN PAINT, for pain, and his ANNIHILATOR, for catarrh. Take none other, or you are cheated. Sold by all druggists. 2*

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—MICHAELS—On Tuesday, February 9, 1869, by Rev. J. H. Dravoe, Mr. JOHN G. TAYLOR, of Allegheny city, to Miss JENNIE MICHAELS, of Industry, Beaver county, Pa.

ROADS—DAVIS—On Tuesday evening, February 9, 1869, by the Rev. W. F. Ten Broeck, of Lawrenceville, F. H. ROADS, to Miss EMMA E. DAVIS, both of Sharpsburg, Pa.

SMITH—BARTON—On Tuesday, February 9th, at the residence of the bride's father, Shady Side, by the Rev. Dr. Beatty, Mr. ALFRED E. SMITH and VIRGINIA, daughter of John Barton, Esq.

DIED:

TERBURGH—Departed this life, February 3, HESTER TERBURGH, aged sixty-three.

SHAW—On board steamer Arkansas, on Friday, January 22, at 8:40 P. M., near Red Bluff Landing, Mrs. MARY L. SHAW, wife of Captain A. H. Shaw, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

EDWARDS—February 5th, JANE EDWARDS, relative of Thomas Edwards, in her sixty-ninth year.

YOUNG—On Saturday, February 6th, Miss MOLLIE A. YOUNG, second daughter of the late Robert Young.

CARR—In Philadelphia, on Friday morning, February 5th, 1869, Mrs. SOPHIA B. CARR, wife of Captain Overton Carr, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Wilkins.

KLEEMAN—On Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, in the thirty-sixth year of her age, Mrs. ANNA CATHARINA, wife of Peter Kleeman of East Liberty.

HASLEN—On Tuesday, February 9th, at 12 o'clock M., Mr. LEWIS B. HASLEN, aged about sixty-three years.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Now is the Time to Subscribe—Grant's Election a New Era.

Every Man Should Know what is Going On.

The election of Grant marks an era in the history of the country. The future is full of promise. We stand on the threshold of a period of remarkable interest. If the Presidential campaign awakened a desire for reading and intelligence, the election of Grant must create a wish among all classes to be well informed at every step in the career on which, as a people, we are about to enter. The people having elected a President by an unexampled majority, they will naturally wish to observe him at every step, know of every event as it happens, and have an intelligent understanding of men and things not only in our own country but throughout the world.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial

has won a place among the first journals of the country, and by common consent is the

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COMMERCIAL,
76 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

TERMS.

[illegible]

WHAT ABOUT THE CABINET?

The question increases in interest every day, with a prospect of becoming painful to those who consider themselves in a peculiar sense concerned in the selections. To them the suspense has reached the point where complaint is justifiable. And they do complain. But the people at large seem to like it, and are inclined to regard it as a favorable sign. When Grant kept his own counsel while devoting himself to perfecting his plans for dealing the death-blow to the rebellion, the people were inclined to regard his silence as promising good results and when the results came they learned to trust him and applaud his silence. But then, as now, there were those who complained and croaked. Having so many ways and objects of their own, their concern was that Grant would have his own way and not take theirs.

When the Cabinet is announced a good many will stare. People of late have commenced making up their minds to this. They begin to realize that Grant's way all through the war was unlike anybody else's way, and they recall the fact, too, that it generally proved the best way. In selecting a Cabinet we may safely conclude that he will evince the same strongly marked traits of character. An editorial in the *Tribune*, written under a full consciousness of this, and which in common parlance may be called "significant," takes the view of the Cabinet question which "the situation" naturally suggests. We quote:

> [illegible]

Would it not startle the country were our new President to select his Cabinet as he did his staff officers, aids and workers, for their known capacity for doing the work *he intends shall be done*? When one comes to think of it, this would be very much like Grant, and why is it not the most reasonable thing to expect? A Cabinet selected on [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER.

[illegible]

A BAD ADVISER.

[illegible]

LOOKING TO RESUMPTION.

[illegible]

HOW TO TREAT CRIMINALS.

[illegible]

THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION—STATE PRINTING.

[illegible]

SHALL THEY BE PAID?

[illegible]

THE CHARITIES OF THE STATE.

From the report of the committee of the Senate appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the subject of State charities, it appears that there are thirty-six charitable and correctional institutions in the Commonwealth, which are either supported or aided by State appropriations. To these institutions $5,608,312 have been donated. The penitentiaries, houses of refuge, lunatic hospitals and institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind, have been awarded the largest bounties of the State. Since the rebellion, $1,347,631 have been devoted to the support of soldiers' orphan schools. Of the total amount expended in charities, the following sums have been received by institutions located in this end of the State: Western Penitentiary, $441,613; Western House of Refuge, $323,250; Western Lunatic Hospital, $481,341; New Brighton Retreat, $10,000; Marine Hospital, Erie, $20,000; Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, $8,000; Pittsburgh Infirmary, $8,000; Home of the Friendless, Allegheny, $7,000; St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Pittsburgh, $11,000; Zelienople Orphan School, $6,000; Pittsburgh Orphan Asylum, $6,000—total, $1,322,204. But a small portion of the charities of the State are represented in the above aggregate. The private contributions, to these and kindred institutions, greatly exceed the public donations. The benefits thus bestowed upon suffering humanity are incalculable. It is not the purpose of the Legislature, as we understand it, in creating a Board of Public Charities, to restrict the bounties of the State, but, under the systematic supervision of such a Board, extend them until the benefactions are equal to the demands of society, and fully up to the requirements of Christian civilization.

THE Republican State Committee, at the late meeting in Harrisburg, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

> WHEREAS, Vigorous economy has been made a cardinal principal of the Republican party; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we do sincerely desire that all persons occupying an official position shall have a due regard for the same in all their actions, believing that the future success of our party depends largely upon the strict observance of that principle.

While the form of expression is rather dubious, the resolution in its intention is direct and timely. It might have more boldly demanded "vigorous economy" by the Legislature, but considering that the committee was sitting in the presence of the Legislature itself, the rebuke and instruction contained in the resolution cannot be misunderstood. It is mildly saying that, with such goings on as have marked the practice of the present House, "future success" is past hoping for, unless amends are made by instituting thorough reforms. Will the admonition of the State Committee be heeded?

FULL and impartial advices from Cuba favor the insurgents and authorize the prediction that unless the Government forces are greatly increased the insurrection must succeed. It is clear that it is gathering all classes to its support, and in spite of everything going ahead. A strong desire exists to have the United States recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and certainly there exists at this moment far greater reason for such a course than when England recognized the rebels as belligerents. The impotency of the Spanish Provisional Government is felt in Cuba, which evidently is little disposed longer to be the gem of the Spanish or any other crown. At no previous moment have the affairs of the island possessed for us a superior interest. The time is near at hand when the application for recognition of the insurgents by us as belligerents cannot longer be denied.

IT seems to us that a disposition exists to bear down rather too heavily on the Pacific Railway Company. It is true that a few men have made colossal fortunes; but we fancy that those who are foremost in decrying them can remember the time when those enterprising gentlemen were regarded as more likely to reap bankruptcy and ruin than colossal fortunes. We all remember how, great as the subsidies were, they failed to tempt more than a few daring ones to undertake the great work. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Inconsistency of Modern Justice.

A New York journal exposes the gross injustice practiced in the House of Detention in that city. This institution was set apart for the imprisonment of persons not even charged with crime. Witnesses in criminal cases are sent to the House of Detention, and kept there on an average *twenty-one days*, while the desperadoes and highwaymen they are held to testify against are permitted to go at liberty in seven out of ten cases. The report of the Sergeant in charge of the House of Detention for the year 1868 shows that there were confined as prisoners, in fact and law, in this institution, 264 persons, 193 males and 71 females—264. The aggregate number of days these persons were detained is 3832, equal to ten years, six months and eighteen days of one person.

It appears that within six years, in New York and Brooklyn, 1,716 persons have been imprisoned in this institution, an aggregate of 25,841 days—equal to seventy years, nine months and twenty-one days' time of one person. One person was held one hundred and seventy days during 1868. The system, instead of aiding, tends to embarrass the successful punishment of crime. While the criminal is at large on bail, an innocent witness is imprisoned one hundred and seventy days! In many instances the witnesses thus detained have large families dependent upon their exertions. The facts given in the Superintendent's report remind one of the laws of the dark ages. It is high time New York revised her laws.

Waltham Watches.

The superior value of American watches above all others is too well understood, in this country at least, to need further illustration. Foreign watches being conceded on all hands to have been fairly beaten, not only in the market, but in the pocket, the question now is, which of the American-made watches is best and really cheapest?

The Waltham manufacture has deservedly made its way to an immense business, in the face of violent and persistent opposition. Through a period of fifteen years it has steadily and regularly advanced—the last year's sale having been considerably larger than those of any preceding year. The secret of this is that the watches have stood the test of enduring and general trial; they are found to be good in the long run as well as the short, and to be generally, as well as exceptionally, good. No other establishment in the world ever sold in the fifteenth, or any year of its existence, seventy-five thousand watches, as this has done during the year just closed. The truth is, the Waltham Company began by resolving to make a first-class article, and they have continued to do so, and have spared no pains or expense to keep that fact before the public. For further information in regard to this subject, we refer the reader to the business card of the Company in another column.

The Way it is to Be Done.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Monongahela *Republican* says the "additional twenty-seven hangers on" will get their pay through the following dodge:

> The parting and folding question is not at rest, for if the Senate adheres to its present determination to carry out the spirit of the act of last session relative to officers, the additional twenty-seven hangers on will receive no pay, as it requires consent of both Houses to appropriate money, but even this difficulty may be overcome at the close of the session, by providing that the officers shall be paid on the certificate of the clerk, and that none but those who have been on duty shall be paid. This will come under the item of "other officers and employees," as last year, and my word for it, every one of these will receive their pay by this artifice.

Now let us see how this dodge will work, with the Senate already pronounced against more than the legal number of thirty-four officers.

EMINENT physicians of San Francisco have been taking advantage of the prevalence of small-pox in that city to make *post mortem* examinations of some of the victims. The results are thus noted by the San Francisco *Times*:

> "The cases examined were of patients who had died of the most malignant form of the disease. It was found, on examination of the brain, that pustules, well filled with matter, completely studded the coronal portion of the dura mater, the outer membrane of the brain. In several instances the suppuration was of such a character as to destroy the membrane where the pustules existed. Further examination revealed the fact that these pustules existed on the mucous membrane of the mouth, fauces, trachea and œsophagus. In the trachea, the pustules were found to extend down to the bifurcation, and not to the bodies of the lungs. In the œsophagus the pustules did not extend into the stomach. The same character of pustules had formed in the bladder and the lower portion of the intestines. In these cases, while the patient was living, he or she became insane from absorption of pus (pyæmia.)

In connection with these facts are stated some others which will be apt to cause some disquiet in the minds of those who trust to vaccination or even to a previous attack of the virulent disease as security against a second visitation. Two cases are mentioned and appear to be well authenticated. A man who had been vaccinated, and lately revaccinated with the usual results, on exposure to the disease was violently attacked by it and died in three days. The second case was still more singular. A man whose face bore the characteristic marks of the disease from an attack several years since, was vaccinated last fall as a joke. To the surprise of all, the virus took and the man had an unusually severe case of kine-pox, which left on his arm what the physicians called a "splendid" mark. A month or two since the man was taken sick with the small-pox in its most virulent and loathsome form, and died in a few days after being admitted to the hospital.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* relates the following:

> "An amusing incident occurred at the opening of the French Chambers on Monday. A newly appointed attaché of the American embassy came to witness the ceremony, but being unknown to the police, was stopped by the two officials at the door, who asked him his name. The attaché answered something in English and attempted to pass on, but the officials refused to admit him. This so enraged the American that he seized the two officials by the collar and knocked their heads against each other two or three times. An officer now came up and asked the attaché for his card, which was immediately produced, and had a remarkable effect on the conduct of the policemen, notwithstanding the hard usage they had received. They bowed profoundly, and with much empressement showed the attaché to his seat."

In reading this story we are impressed with two things, namely, that the great American nation can wallop the world, and that the world permits itself to be walloped. It must be highly flattering to the universal Yankee to receive this tardy acknowledgement at the hands of an English journal. Brother Jonathan irate, grasping a pair of flunkeys by the throat and knocking their heads together furnishes "an amusing incident," when the flunkeys are French. How would it be if they were English? We don't credit the story. It reminds us of the illustrations which adorn the outside pages of our comic literature. In the days when plantation manners were accepted as purely American, perhaps such a scene was not uncommon. If the story as related were based on facts, the repetition of it would not be calculated to add to the glory of the Yankee nation.

WE hope nobody will find fault with the result of the investigation of the Wells, Fargo & Co. mail contract, inasmuch as it has been shown to the examining committee that Wells, Fargo & Co. were the only parties who could *possibly* carry the mails "under the circumstances." Had the Postmaster General paused to dicker with Tom, Dick and Harry, for a trifle of a few hundred thousand dollars, the absolute loss resulting from delay would have more than equalled the difference. This explanation reminds us of the "circumstances." Wells, Fargo & Co. employed Spades to dig for the contract. Spades secured the contract, and then dug out of sight. When he was wanted, he couldn't be found. It has been shrewdly surmised that Wells, Fargo & Co. planted him so deep that he couldn't get his head above ground. Then they were "prevailed upon" to accept the contract at their own terms, which were as preposterously high as Spades's were low. These are the "circumstances." Therefore it is quite clear that Wells, Fargo & Co. "were the only parties who could *possibly* carry the mails."

A MEMBER of the Missouri Historical Society, at a recent meeting of that body, put in a plea for the duellists of the days gone by. Instead of being ashamed of the blood-thirsty habits of the men who shot at each other upon the most trifling pretexts, the Society should be proud of them. "The men of those days were not the desperadoes and ruffians that the people of the present day suppose them to have been. They were of the most elegant manners, and when one of them sent or received a hostile message, it was done with the utmost grace and with due regard to the rules and forms of politeness. The duellists were the *elite* of society." At this late day society is so stupid as to cavil at the "forms of politeness" and "grace" which murder a man merely because he is honest enough to express his real sentiments. In fact, "the most elegant manners" do not atone for murder in any form now-a-days.

THE individuals implicated in the New York Election frauds are not governed by the belief that the "sin of a lie is in the pinching of it." Recently a clerk in Judge McCunn's Court testified that the number of naturalizations manufactured by the Democrats during the campaign amounted to twenty-eight thousand. The New York officials learned this fact in some manner, and overhauled the list of naturalizations, when they discovered that the number of naturalizations was nine thousand in excess of the number of applications. As the clerk's testimony was based upon the number naturalized each day, the New Yorkers sent on witnesses to Washington to testify that his estimate was nine thousand too high, so as to make the number correspond with the number on file. This shrewd trick was comprehended at a glance by the Examining Committee, who are disposed to suffer no diminution of the actual figures.

KENTUCKY neutrality has been unaccountably overlooked of late by the Legislature of that State. The friends of the widow of a State Treasurer asked the moderate amount of $2,400 for her. They tacked the application upon a resolution asking $5,000 for Governor Helm's widow. The Legislature didn't relish the neutralizing project. Governor Helm lived and died a rank secessionist. The widow of the State Treasurer unfortunately was unable to produce an equally brilliant record, so the amendment was voted down, and true merit rewarded, as it nearly always is at the Cross-roads.

THE public will be glad to learn that Congress has made the discovery that there is a vast amount of corruption in the stationery business. Heretofore the impression has been very general that the corruption was a stationary affair, and extremely difficult to get rid of. The difference of a single letter in the spelling of the word "stationary" makes a vast difference in the reputations of Congressmen, it seems.

A CABLE dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says that the Provisional Government will, on the assembly of the Constituent Cortes, submit to it a Constitution of which the great feature will be the abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions.

OUR STATE.

Some Interesting Facts Relating to Our Early History—Pennsylvania To-day.

The annual report of Colonel Campbell, Surveyor General of the State, contains some interesting and curious facts, not generally known at the present day. The report is accompanied by a map, showing the various purchases made from the Indians. From this map it appears that the first purchase was made as early as 1682, being a small tract at the eastern extremity of the State, immediately north of Philadelphia county. In 1736 the territory now constituting the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Lebanon and Lehigh was purchased. In 1749, the territory now included in Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike was bought, and in 1758 the territory of Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford, Juniata and other counties were added. In 1768 a large purchase was made, including the now counties of Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Greene, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, part of Centre, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Luzerne, Sullivan, Lycoming, Wyoming, Susquehanna and Wayne—forming an irregular section running diagonally across the entire State, from the extreme southwest to the northeast. In 1784, the balance of the State was purchased, including the northern and northwestern counties—Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Armstrong, Clarion, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, etc. The little irregular corner, which gave us the magnificent harbor on Lake Erie, was purchased from the United States in 1792.

The prices of lands in Pennsylvania, at various periods, are given in detail. Under Penn and his heirs, previous to December, 1762, the price was £15 10s. ($41 33) per hundred acres, with the exception of a few warrants in the lower counties, at $9 33 per hundred acres. The highest price obtained under the Penns was $24 per hundred acres.

The prices under the Commonwealth were, from 1784 to 1792, $26 66 per hundred acres. After the purchase of 1784, and up to 1789, the price was $80 per hundred acres. Unimproved lands in the purchase of 1784, east of the Allegheny river, were sold as low as £5, or $13 33 per hundred acres. Of the purchase of 1768, and those previously made, including Allegheny and the neighboring counties, unimproved lands were sold, from 1792 to 1814, at the rate of fifty shillings, or $6 66⅔ per hundred acres. There are men still living who might have purchased Allegheny county lands at this rate—which is six and two-thirds cents per acre. From March, 1814, lands lying within the purchase of 1768, and the previous purchases, were sold at the rate of $26 66⅔ per hundred acres. From 1817, lands within the purchase of 1784, east of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek, were sold at the latter rate.

The first three counties which were formed (Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester), were established at the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, and were the original counties of all that territory now comprising the great Keystone State. Several of the counties were originally very large. Westmoreland, for instance, was formed in 1773, from a part of Bedford, and in 1785 a part of the purchase of 1784 was added thereto. Allegheny was formed in 1788, out of a part of Westmoreland and Washington, the latter having been formed in 1781 out of a part of Westmoreland. The following counties were composed wholly of the territory originally belonging to Allegheny, namely: Butler, Crawford, Erie, and Mercer, all of which were organized March 12, 1800. The following counties were formed partly from Allegheny: Armstrong, Beaver, Venango and Warren. It will thus be seen that Allegheny county was originally quite extensive, four large counties having been wholly cut therefrom, and four others partially composed of her territory. She has still an area of seven hundred and fifty-four square miles, or 482,560 acres. At the prices above given the entire county might have been purchased, sixty years ago, at less than the price of one of her model farms of to-day.

Lancaster was the first county formed. It was made May 10, 1729, from a part of Chester, one of the original three. York came next, from a part of Lancaster, in 1749, and so the subdivisions have been going on until we now number sixty-six large and prosperous counties.

There are 44,317 square miles in the State, or 28,362,880 acres, with a population of about 3,600,000. Philadelphia county has the smallest territory (126 square miles,) while Luzerne has the largest (1,400 square miles). The population of some of the principal counties compares as follows: Philadelphia, 565,529; Allegheny, 178,831; Lancaster, 116,314; Berks, 93,818; Luzerne, 90,244; Schuylkill, 89,510; Chester, 74,578; Montgomery, 70,500; York, 68,200; Bucks, 63,578, and so running down in the scale to Forest, which has less than 1,000 inhabitants, with an area of 445 square miles. Of the neighboring western counties, the population is as follows: Armstrong, 35,797; Beaver, 29,140; Blair, 27,829; Butler, 35,594; Cambria, 29,155; Clarion, 24,988; Crawford, 48,755; Erie, 49,432; Fayette, 39,909; Franklin, 42,126; Greene, 24,343; Indiana, 33,687; Jefferson, 18,270; Lawrence, 22,999; Mercer, 36,856; Venango, 25,043; Warren, 19,190; Washington, 46,805; Westmoreland, 53,736.

SOME enemy of the army of clerks employed in the Departments at Washington, relates the following anecdote of one who succeeded in securing a snug berth in one of the bureaus, and shortly after was requested by the clerk in charge to examine a certain file of papers, and make copies. With a look of mingled surprise and indignation he inquired:

"Do you think I came here to copy papers?"

"Certainly, sir; what do you suppose you are here for?"

"I came here to study medicine, not copy papers."

We do not know how much truth there may be in the story, but it reminds one of the manner in which a gentleman obtained his diploma in Washington several years ago. He was discharging the duties of private secretary to a Southern Senator, drew a thousand dollars as a Department clerk, and secured his diploma as an M. D., all in two years, with a nice little balance left in his pocket. We scarcely think that can be done every day, however.

"MACK," the well known correspondent and joint proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says:

> Take it for all in all, the Senate of the United States is a queer representation of National probity and National intelligence. It is only a few weeks since one of its Radical members was expelled, for the fourth time, from a temperance society; another has recently been shown to be deep in a half dozen land swindles.

He adds that he could give the names of the members alluded to, but he don't. He prefers to slander the whole body. If "Mack" is the thoroughly independent man he claims to be, why does he withhold the names of the guilty members? As a set off to the wholesale slander thus circulated, we may add that "Mack" has assumed the herculean task of electing Sam Cary Governor of Ohio. Some people will regard "Mack's" practice inconsistent with his professions.

A GENTLEMAN in New York ordered nineteen tons of coal from as many different places recently, and had each load weighed separately. Out of the seventeen, but five were found to be of fair weight. The others were short from ten to two hundred and forty-five pounds. We have no doubt a similar test in this city would reveal even greater impositions. Several years ago, an investigation revealed the fact that out of all the one and two horse wagons owned by coal haulers, but *seven* were found to possess the measurement required by law. Wagons claiming to hold twenty and twenty-two bushels held but eighteen, seventeen and sixteen. The dishonest haulers were compelled to nail additions to their wagon beds. Perhaps a similar investigation to-day would expose a condition of affairs equally as bad as that discovered in New York.

THE other day, the Philadelphia Councils appointed a Special Committee to consider the subject of a paid Fire Department. Public opinion in that city is in favor of a change at an early day, and the action of the Councils is heartily sustained. One of the oldest papers in the city says it has devoted seventeen years to the discussion of the subject, and has at last succeeded in educating the people of Philadelphia up to a true idea of the merits of the pay system. We venture the prediction that in this matter at least the citizens of Pittsburgh will perceive where their true interests lies in a fraction of the time above mentioned.

THE study of the velocipede affords ample scope to American inventors. Thirty patents have already been granted to inventors claiming new improvements in the two wheeled velocipede alone. It is stated that the first was granted in 1819 to a gentleman in New York. New York still keeps ahead. A journal of that city gives an illustration of a steam velocipede invented recently, with which great speed is attained. It has one or two faults however. The driver is half roasted by the boiler, and is liable to be blown off at a tangent without a moment's warning.

PITTSBURGHERS will be glad to learn that the model of the figure of Mr. Stanton for the Lincoln National Monument is completed. It is nine feet three inches in height, and will be placed on the monument fifty feet above the ground, and in that position will appear about life-size to spectators on *terra firma*. The likeness is pronounced by those who have seen the model to be perfect, and has received the unqualified approval of the committee having charge of the work.

MULLINS, of Tennessee, has achieved a reputation similar to that acquired by the immortal Crockett. One who has listened to him tells us that no tail-race, full to overflowing from the ruptured dam of a country saw mill, ever poured along such a torrent as the Tennessee orator. His oratory consists of tropes, figures, metaphors, poetry, statistics and insane ideas, all muddled together. At this rate Mullins bids fair to furnish amusement to the House during his entire term.

AN exchange informs us that Father Kemp, of Old Folks' Concert notoriety, sells boots at five dollars a pair in Boston. There is nothing remarkable in the statement, unless it may be the fact that he makes less by the operation than when he sold the public at a dollar a pair.

THE New York *Mail* says: "Chicago proposes a 'Glass Insurance Company,' to take risks on windows and beer glasses." We are decidedly of the opinion that the individual risks taken every minute on whisky and beer glasses are sufficient, without incorporating companies, for that exclusive purpose.

THE Erie and Pennsylvania Central Railroad war has been carried into the rates of freight, and on Friday rates from Cincinnati to New York were cut down to thirty-seven and a half cents per hundred pounds, being a reduction of fifty per cent. in five days. At this point it is said the Erie begged off.

WESTERN NEWS.

It will be but a very short time before the question of the utility of the St. Louis artesian well will be settled. But a few feet remain to be drilled before the granite will be struck, and if that is reached without obtaining water, the great bore will be a failure.

A Minnesota paper tells a story of two brothers who set a net and at one haul captured two hundred fish, the smallest weighing eight pounds, the largest twelve, and the average more than ten, the most of which were trout.

Wisconsin has a Legislature of carpet-baggers. Of the Senate, containing thirty-three members in all, not one was born in the State. Sixteen went from New York, three from Pennsylvania, seven from the New England States, three were born in Europe, and the rest went to Wisconsin from New Jersey, Georgia, Ohio and Washington. The House of Representatives has one hundred members. Of these thirty-two are natives of New York, twenty of New England, twenty-six of Europe, three of Canada, eight of Ohio, and six of Pennsylvania; Maryland, Kentucky and Indiana gave birth to one each, and Wisconsin to two.

An affray took place recently on Yellow river, in Wood county, Wisconsin, between George Hiles and some of his employees, in which Hiles and his clerk were both shot. Hiles had some difficulty with the men, and having got them into his counting-room, locked the door upon them. They resisted such confinement, and took summary measures to release themselves, with the above result. Hiles was shot dead and his clerk mortally wounded.

One prominent citizen of Lansing, Iowa, was murdered by another on Monday last. The murdered man was named Frederick May, and the murderer Charles May, his cousin. The two had been engaged in a dispute about a load of wheat offered by a farmer. Bitter words and threats passed between them, when Charles May withdrew to a store near by, and, returning with a revolver, shot and instantly killed the other while he was on the wagon examining the wheat.

The Watertown, Wis., *Republican* says there is a man in that city named Zuger, about twenty-eight years of age, who has been troubled for the last twenty-years with some living creature in his stomach, which has had the effect of seriously injuring his health, and at times has threatened to end his life. The motions of the animal can be distinctly felt and heard by placing the hand or ear upon his stomach. Frequently it comes up into his throat, producing strangulation and stopping his breath. At such times he says he can still feel the lower part of the creature moving about in his stomach, leaving no doubt that it is a snake, an not a very small one either.

The Cabinet—A Rumor and an Opinion.

[From the New York Sun.]

It is reported from the West that the Hon. Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois, is to be General Grant's Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Morris is an old personal friend of General Grant; was a Douglas Democrat, has never been identified with the Republican party, but voted for Grant and Colfax. He is an honest man, of fair abilities, and would make a very respectable member of the Cabinet, though his appointment would not be grateful to the more zealous class of Republicans. But we judge that the report is entirely a mistake, and that Mr. Morris has not been selected by General Grant for the office mentioned. Our own conclusion is that the most probable Secretary of the Interior is the Hon. Benjamin Franklin Wade, of Ohio.

AN exchange describes a vehicular invention, the property of an Irish gentleman. The invention is termed a "Wheelocopede," has but one wheel, and is not only one of the most useful of this description of vehicles, but absolutely the safest. "The operator rests his feet upon the ground, and his whole body upon his feet, and guides the arrangement by means of a pair of bars. It is capable of use in building operations, for the conveyance of earth, sand and such materials, and will doubtless supersede, in the end, all the bicycles and other descriptions of velocipedes." This description, by a stretch of the imagination, might be made to cover a common wheelbarrow.

A WASHINGTON letter says there is no probability that the air line railroad bill will be passed this session, if ever. It is supported by parties hostile to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, but not to the other railroad lines between here and New York city. The opponents of this bill have sufficient strength to keep it from passing at this session, and at the spring session there will be much more important measures to engage the attention of Congress.

An Infallible Cure

For Asthma, is obtained in Whitcomb's remedy. W8*

Not a Bit of Stain or Smart

Will Wolcott's PAIN PAINT give; but it removes pain as quick as magic. Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR banishes Catarrh from the system, and all colds in the head. Recollect and get pint bottles, in white wrappers, $1 at druggists. *2

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. w*

The Inclement Season, and its Effects on the Weak and Feeble.

The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of over-heated rooms and offices, at this season, and the frigidity of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alternations of heat and cold referred to, the vital organization should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistant power by the use of a wholesome invigorant: and, of all preparations for this purpose, (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopœia, or advertised in the public journals,) there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its tonic operation, the liver regulated by its anti-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter these vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade is adulterated, and, were it otherwise, mere alcohol is simply a temporary excitant, which, when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well,) in a worse condition than before. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, on the other hand, contain the essential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs, and their active principal is the mellowest, least exciting, and most inocuous of all diffusive stimulants.

FOR SALE—BUTLER COUNTY REAL ESTATE.

No. 4—45 acres improved, $1,000.
No. 5—93 acres improved, $3,500.
No. 6—47 acres improved, $4,000.
No. 7—87 acres improved, $1,750.
No. 9—108 acres, all good timber.
No. 12—10 acres, Tavern and Storehouse, $3,000.
No. 14—Hotel in Sunbury, $1,200.
No. 16—140 acres improved, $9,000.
No. 20—100 acres and Tavern, $4,600.
No. 22—1 acre and Hotel, $2,400.
No. 23—60 acres improved, $2,800.

Also, some good Coal Lands for sale. Address SIMEON NIXON, Real Estate Ag't, Butler, Pa. d*

FOR SALE—FARM—A VALUABLE Farm at Public Sale. Will be sold at the Court House, at Waynesburg, Greene county, on Saturday, March 6th, at 1 o'clock P. M., all of that property situate on Ten Mile Creek, in Jefferson and Morgan Townships, about one mile from the town of Jefferson, (known as the James Hughs Farm), containing 205 Acres. This is considered one of the best and most desirable Farms in Greene county. On it there is a good two story Dwelling House, a Tenant House, Barn and the requisite Out-houses. The Farm Land is excellent. There is also a good quality of Coal, and very valuable Timber on it. It is unencumbered by crops, and full possession will be given on the 1st of April. The property must be sold to enable the present owners to close up their affairs. Terms—One-half cash on the execution of the deed, and the balance may remain on Mortgage for one year. Further particulars made known by addressing ISAAC A. SHEPPARD, Gerard Avenue and Marshall street, Philadelphia. tm4*

FOR SALE—FARM AND MILLS—VALUABLE Farm and large Grist and Saw Mill, situate within eight miles of the city, and but a short distance from Hulton Station on the A. V. R. R. Farm contains over 125 Acres, in a high state of cultivation, and well timbered and watered. The Mill tract contains 15 Acres, adjoining the Farm, and has Three Run of Stones, and with the Saw Mill, is in the best of repair, and located in a thriving village and thickly populated neighborhood. Residence and all other Buildings requisite, Orchards, etc., on premises. Price low and terms to suit. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO., Smithfield street and Fourth avenue. MTh8*

DR. SARGENT'S

COUGH SYRUP,

The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates the fever and allays the tickling which occasions the cough. At this inclement, changeable season of the year, Colds are easily taken, and not relieved at once may result in Consumption. As a preventative every family should have a bottle on hand and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The following is the experience of every one who has tried this Remedy:

PLAIN GROVE, December 27, 1868.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in stating that I have used for some time back Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine. Yours truly,

REV. J. B. WHITTEN.

d*

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Consignments solicited; advances made. Send for Weekly Price Current. s*

AGENTS WANTED—THE COMPLETE HERBALIST; OR, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS, BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best Family Medical Books (of 408 pages, *beautifully illustrated*,) that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, the large commissions allowed, *and from the fact it cannot be had at the Bookstores*, enables a good Agent to make easily from $10 to $20 per day. Price of one book, if sent by mail, $2. Address for full particulars, the Author and Publisher, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. *

INVENTORS! INVENTORS!—AGENCY FOR PATENTS. THOS. A. CONNOLLY, Solicitor of Patents, No. 371 F street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., will make preliminary examinations, prepare Specifications and Drawings, and prosecute applications for Letters Patent of the U. S. No charge in any such case unless a Patent be obtained. Fee $20 in ordinary cases. Special attention paid to Rejected Applications, Caveats, Reissues, etc., send for instructions. *

Atmospheric and Propeller

CHURN,

PATENTED BY WOOD & SPEER, Dec. 1st, 1868.

Is now on exhibition at the CORNER OF THIRD STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

This Churn is durable, and as cheap as a common Dash Churn; will make more Butter with one-fifth the labor than any other Churn that has ever been offered for sale. Warranted to be all that it is represented. It is easily cleaned, and you could churn in your parlor with the lid off and not a particle of the cream would splash out on the floor. These Churns and Rights are for sale, which can be had by calling on the subscriber. *

FOR SALE—FARM—A FARM OF ONE Hundred and Six Acres, situated in Little Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pa., two miles north of Enon Valley. The improvements are: Eighty Acres cleared, the balance in good Timber; two Houses, one of the Houses a first class House, containing nine Rooms, with good Cellar; large Frame Barn. The above Farm is underlaid with Coal. Also, over one hundred bearing Fruit Trees. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation. For terms apply to JOHN C. WILSON, Agent, Enon Valley, Lawrence county, Pa. *

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A HOUSE AND eight Acres of Land, two miles north of Enon Valley, situated on the road leading from Enon to Newcastle. Improvements, Frame House, four Rooms, Stable; about 75 Fruit Trees, under good fences and high state of cultivation. Also, Houses and Lots for sale in Enon, Pa., by J. C. WILSON, Real Estate Agent. *

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ALL those interested are hereby notified that the Orphans Court of Allegheny county has granted to me, the undersigned, Letters of Administration with annexed testament, for the estate of JACOB WEIDLER, deceased, late of Lawrenceville, Allegheny county. Those indebted to the estate will please make payment, and creditors present their claims to me.

* JOHN KEIL, SR., C. T. A.

WONDERFUL.

The Secrets of Love, or Turkish Charm of Eden. The Arabian Philter and Sultana's Great Secret of Fascination, obtained in Egypt (once in your possession you have complete control over any one you wish). Also, Ten Songs, Valuable Receipts, Beautiful Arts, How to Get Rich, Choice Secrets, &c., all mailed for 10 cents. Address T. F. WOOD,

* Vernon, N. J.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of A. A. RANKIN, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned.

DAVID RANKIN,
* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—WHEREAS, Letters of Administration for the estate of FRANCIS HELBLING, late of Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same without delay to

HENRY C. REINEMANN, Administrator,
No. 30 Fifth avenue.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1869. *

FOR SALE—STORE BUILDING AND LOT—New Store Building and Lot in the newly laid out town of Falls City, at the Ohio Pile Falls, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Building, 22 by 40 feet, two stories high, and handsomely finished. Price $1,600. Also, Saw and Grist Mill for rent. Address ALBERT STEWART, Uniontown, Pa. *

PUBLIC SALE.

HOUSE AND LOTS,

In Noblestown. The undersigned will offer at Public Sale the House in which he now resides, together with four adjoining Lots in the village of Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pa., twelve miles from the city, on the line of the Pan Handle R. R., on SATURDAY, February 27th, 1869. For terms and particulars see large bills, or inquire of JAMES McVAY.

ja30* MATTHEW HARBISON, Auctioneer.

A MYSTERY—ANY PERSON SENDING us their address with 25 cents inclosed, will receive by mail the name and Carte-de-visite of their future wife or husband.

* NORRIS & CO., 52 John street, N. Y.

NOTICE.—100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF handsomest ladies in the United States sent post-paid for Twenty-five cents.

REEVES & CO.,
* No. 78 Nassau street, New York City.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—WITHIN seven miles of Wooster, Ohio. Railroad passes through it; adjoins a station. Contains 310 acres in good repair, good buildings, fruit of all kinds, well watered, under a high state of cultivation. 115 acres well timbered. Can be bought entire or in small farms. Terms one-half cash, remainder on deferred payments. Inquire of J. H. DOWNING, Wooster, Ohio, or G. N. McCONNELL, 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs*

WALTHAM

WATCHES.

To Buyers of Watches Everywhere.

The greater part of the jewellers of the United States keep Waltham Watches, and cordially recommend them to their customers, notwithstanding the fact that less profit is made on these watches than on any others generally sold by the trade. The reason of this is, that the reputation of the Waltham Watch renders it an easy sale, and the result is, that, although the dealer does not make as much money on each individual watch as he may on the sale of other watches, he is still the gainer through larger and livlier sales. There are some, however, among the trade, who do not give the Waltham Watch that hearty support which it deserves. This portion of the trade fancy there is more money to be made by dealing in watches about which the public are ignorant, and in which there is less competition, and are content to make an occasional sale of such watches at a large profit. It is this class of dealers who, when asked about Waltham Watches, use that kind of language which leads the customer finally to buy just such a watch as is the most profitable for the dealer to sell.

For the information of persons about to buy a watch, and who may be unfavorably affected by the representations of those unfriendly to our watches, we call attention to the following suggestions:

Since the manufacture of watches was initiated at Waltham, the Company have made and sold about 400,000 watches. In every town and village of the country some wearer of a Waltham Watch may be found. Let the party about to buy ask this owner of an American Watch this question:

Has Your Watch Given You Satisfaction

We are not afraid to advise those wishing to buy a watch to guide themselves by the answer. Being satisfied as to the quality of the watch, the buyer has now only to satisfy himself that the Waltham Watches are THE CHEAPEST as well as the best. On this head we have a few words to say:

It is a well known fact in manufacturing, that the greater the number of articles manufactured by one establishment, the smaller will be the cost of each individual article. Keeping this in view, our policy has always been to sell our products at the lowest possible price in order to secure large sales, and thus enable us to manufacture watches at a minimum cost. WE BELIEVE IN SMALL PROFITS AND A LARGE BUSINESS. This policy we have successfully carried out, and the result is, that to-day we manufacture twice as many watches as all the other factories in the United States put together.

We can, therefore, afford to sell Cheaper than they do, and actually do sell Twenty-five per cent. Cheaper than they do, quality for quality.

We would further remark that in increasing our product we have constantly improved its QUALITY AND ITS VARIETY. We have had the refusal of nearly all inventions intended to improve time-pieces, and have adopted all those, and those only, which have proved to be really valuable. We have retained in our employment every head of a department we have ever had, whose services were of any importance to the Company, and our present corps of designers and master mechanics cannot be equaled in this or any other country. In addition to this we make gold and silver cases, not only for our own movements, but for those of other factories, ours being the only establishment that turns out watches complete in every respect.

As these Watches are for sale by the Trade generally throughout the United States, and at a retail profit most reasonable by competition, the Company invariably decline orders of a retail character.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Gen'l Agents

S* **182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

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JANUARY, 1869.

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WILL CONTINUE THEIR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, TWO WEEKS LONGER.

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